

VOL. XLIV

THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JODHPUR STATE

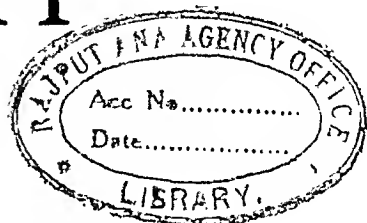
FOR THE YEAR 1931-32



JODHPUR

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Administration Report of the Jodhpur State for 1931-32.

CHAPTER I.

1. The State covers an area of 36,021 square miles. The population increased by 15·4 per cent. between 1921 and 1931, viz: from 18,41,642 to 21,25,982. A considerable part of the country, particularly in the west, is very sandy and poor, but the quality of the soil improves very much in the east and is comparatively fertile. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited.

General.

2. The Rathors are a branch of the great Solar Race. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rastrik. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. It appears that they then had some authority in that part of the country. There follows a gap in this history till the seventh century A. D., the period of their earliest known King Abhimanyu, and from this date their history is much clearer. During a period of some three centuries previous to 973 A. D. the Rashtrakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Karkaraja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A. D. When the Deccan kingdom was broken up, they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated into Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana, amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors head the list in numerical strength and area of country held.

Historical.

3. The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., is the head of the Rathors and is the 35th Rathor ruler from Rao Sihaji. He was born on July 8, 1903. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, born in 1907 and also two sisters of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has three sons and one daughter. The elder Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, was born on June 16, 1923; the second, Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib, on June 21, 1925 and the third on September 21, 1929. The daughter was born on December 14, 1930. The following States are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsingharh and Jamnagar.

The younger branches of this family are Bikaner, Kishengharh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

4. The gross revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,47,43,486, while the gross expenditure, excluding capital outlay and investments, was Rs. 1,17,12,221.

Revenue.

5. The State pays annually to the Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute, and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a military force under the treaty of 1818. In addition, a sum of Rs. 10,89,538 was spent during the year under review on Indian State Forces consisting of a regiment of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry.

His Highness' Visits.

6. During the year His Highness paid visits to the following States:—Kashmere, Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Idar. His Highness also attended the meeting of the Chamber of Princes, Delhi, in March, 1932.

His Highness also toured different parts of the State in the course of the year, including the districts of Jalore, Nagore, Sanchore, Bali and Desuri.

Visitors to the State.

7. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa visited the State during the year.

8. The Hon'ble Sir L. W. Reynolds, C. S. I., C. I. E., M. C., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, came to Jodhpur on January 29, 1932 and left on January 31, 1932. Speeches delivered on the occasion of this visit are given in Appendix 'A'. Sir Leonard Reynolds again paid a farewell informal visit to Jodhpur on September 5, 1932, on the eve of his retirement, and left on September 6, 1932.

9. The Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) under the presidency of the Right Hon'ble J. C. C. Davidson, C. H., C. B., M. P., arrived on March 18, and left on March 19, 1932. During their stay they had important discussions with His Highness and the Members of the State Council.

10. Air Marshal Sir John Steel, K. B. E., C. B., C. M. G., arrived on November 16, and left on November 18, 1932. He performed the opening ceremony of the Jodhpur Flying Club on November 16, 1932.

11. Lord Ratendone, son of His Excellency the Viceroy, arrived on February 18, and left on February 25, 1932.

12. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid an informal visit to Jodhpur by air on February 25, 1932.

Marriage of Sri Kishore Kanwar Baiji Lal Sahiba.

13. The marriage of Sri Kishore Kanwar Baiji Lal Sahiba, daughter of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Sir Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur, with His Highness Maharaja Sri Sawai Man Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur, was celebrated on April 24, 1932.

The following Ruling Princes and other distinguished guests among others were present on the occasion:—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Kashmere.
2. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner.
3. His Highness the Maharao Sahib Bahadur of Kotah.
4. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.
5. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur of Dungarpur.
6. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Kishengarh.
7. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib Bahadur of Nawanagar.
8. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Panna.

9. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Charkhari.
10. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Narsingharh.
11. Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Bikaner.
12. Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Kotah.
13. Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C. I. E., I. C. S., Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana.
14. Captain W. F. Q. Shuldham, State Secretary, Jaipur.
15. Mr. S. H. Bigsby, P. W. Member, Jaipur.
16. Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur.

14. The happy news of the birth of a Maharaj Kumar to His Highness' elder sister, Sri Marudhar Kanwar Baiji Sahiba, the senior Maharani of Jaipur, on October 22, 1931, was the occasion of great rejoicing in Jodhpur. All State Offices were closed for the day and three subsequent days and a salute of 51 guns was fired from the Fort in honour of the event. Special remissions were also granted to prisoners in the Central Jail.

Important Events.

15. The sad demise of the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijey Singhji of Bikaner occurred on February 13, 1932. All State Offices were closed as a mark of condolence on February 15, 1932.

16. The constitution of the State Council on September 30, 1932 was as under:—

Constitution of the State Council.

President	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President	Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E., (Acting.)
Finance Member	Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E.
Judicial Member	Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran.
Member-in-Waiting	Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpal Singhji.
Revenue Member	Munshi Himmat Singhji K. Maheshwari.

17. Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E., Finance Member, State Council, returned from England on December 9, 1931 after attending at the Second Session of the Round Table Conference.

Official

18. Kunwar Maharaj Singhji, C. I. E., M. A., Bar-at-Law, relinquished charge of the post of the Vice-President, State Council, on July 9, 1932 to take up the post as Agent to the Government of India in South Africa. Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E., was appointed as Acting Vice-President.

19. Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., C. I. E., continued to be Resident, Western Rajputana States, throughout the year. The Western Rajputana States Residency was, as a measure of economy, temporarily amalgamated with the Jaipur Residency with effect from March 1, 1932 and the Resident in Jaipur has since then been designated as the Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana.

CHAPTER II.

Finance and Accounts.

1. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—In the appendices which will be found at the end of this report a detailed record is given of the budget and the account figures for the financial year 1931–32 (October 1931–September 1932).

In a condensed form, these figures are as under:—

B u d g e t s .	R E C E I P T S .		E X P E N D I T U R E .	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Opening Balance:—</i>				
Current Balance	11,89,298	11,89,298	....	....
Deposit Account .. ..	....	....	....	....
I. Revenue Budget	1,32,87,000	1,47,43,436	1,20,91,630	1,17,12,221
(Budget surplus) .. ..	....	....	(11,95,370)	(30,31,265)
Surplus .. ..	....	....	23,84,668	42,20,563
Total	1,44,76,298	1,59,32,784	1,44,76,298	1,59,32,784
Balance	23,84,668	42,20,563	....	....
II. Debt Heads Budget—				
(Net figures)	7,52,000	13,93,141	....	....
Balance surplus .. ..	....	....	31,36,668	56,13,704
Total	31,36,668	56,13,704	31,36,668	56,13,704
Balance	31,36,668	56,13,704	....	....
III. Investments	7,72,000	7,45,558	....	....
Balance Surplus .. ..	....	....	39,08,668	63,59,262
Total	39,08,668	63,59,262	39,08,668	63,59,262
Balance	39,08,668	63,59,262	....	....
IV. Capital Budget .. ..	....	....	30,66,740	27,75,828
Balance Surplus .. ..	....	....	8,41,928	35,83,434
Total	39,08,668	63,59,262	39,08,668	63,59,262

2. Summarized, the estimated and actual balances under the different sub-budgets were as follows:—

	Estimated.	Actuals.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Opening Balance</i>	11,89,298	11,89,298	....
I. Revenue Budget	11,95,370	30,31,265	+18,35,895
II. Debt Heads	7,52,000	13,93,141	+6,41,141
III. Investments	7,72,000	7,45,558	—26,442
IV. Capital	—30,66,740	—27,75,828	+2,90,912
Closing balance	8,41,928	35,83,434	+27,41,506

3. This report is not the place for a detailed explanation of these variations which have been fully dealt with in the notes accompanying the budget accounts of the year under review.

4. The accounts for the year 1931—32 show that a gross figure of Rs. 1,47,43,486 has been realized against the total revenue of Rs. 1,32,87,000/- estimated when the budget was prepared twelve months before or an increase over the total anticipated revenue of Rs. 14,56,486/-, *i. e.*, 11 % in excess of the estimates.

Revenue Receipts.

The results of the year are indeed good. Twelve months ago, the prospects were anything but encouraging. The prices of agricultural products were unusually low, general economic and trade conditions were very depressed and it certainly seemed that these adverse factors would have a very serious effect on the budget. Accordingly, a very cautious view of the situation was taken of the future.

5. The total expenditure estimated when the budget was framed for sanction a year ago was Rs. 1,14,34,400/-. The additional grants of emergent nature sanctioned, adjustments carried out, and grants surrendered as a measure of economy during the early part of the year amounted to a nett figure of Rs. 6,57,230/- raising the total budget grant to Rs. 1,20,91,630/-. This increase was largely due to a marriage in the Ruling Family which took place during the course of the year which was not anticipated when the original estimates were framed, the expenditure on which amounted to about Rs. 8½ lacs.

Revenue Expenditure.

The actual expenditure against this grant amounted to Rs. 1,17,12,221 or a saving of Rs. 3,79,409, *i. e.*, 3·1% of the total grant allotted. This saving is due to rigid measures of economy introduced during the course of the year.

6. The major portion of the nett increase of Rs. 6,41,141/- which represents a variation of 1·4% on the gross totals under Debt Heads debits and credits is due to delayed accounts adjustments; credits counterbalancing debits in 1930—31 appearing in the accounts of 1931—32 instead of in the previous year.

Debt Heads.

This difference mainly appears under the head of account "Remittances" under which the debits and credits normally balance each other.

7. The difference of Rs. 26,442/- does not require any explanation for purposes of this review as it has been fully dealt with in the budget account notes of the year under review.

Investments.

8. The actual expenditure under the various Capital accounts in comparison with the grants allotted in 1931—32 (*i. e.*, original budget plus additions and withdrawals during the year) was as follows:—

Capital Outlay.

				Budget.	Actuals.	Increase + Decrease—
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Railway	..	..	6,07,900	4,23,431	—1,84,469
(2)	Electric Department	..	..	1,36,970	1,09,379	—27,591
(3)	Garage	..	..	83,500	83,369	—131
(4)	P. W. D.	..	..	22,33,870	20,81,226	—1,52,644
(5)	Stationery & Press	..	..	4,500	2,040	—2,460
(6)	W. I. S. Motors	..	..	....	76,383	+76,383
Total				30,66,740	27,75,828	—2,90,912

The savings are mainly due to the suspension of programme works as a matter of economy or the carry over to 1932—33 of allotments on large works which were not spent during the year under review.

It is of interest to mention here that during the past ten years, the average surplus in the Revenue Budget works out to Rs. 32.36 lacs a year, while during the same period, a total of Rs. 3.5 crores, mostly derived from these revenue surpluses, has been spent on development in the State, of which some two crores is remunerative expenditure.

An important item in development of recent years is the building and equipment of the new hospital at Jodhpur. This hospital, which has been built and equipped at a total cost of Rs. 15½ lacs is a model of its kind, and there are few States in India that possess an institution designed and equipped on such modern lines.

The latest schemes of development recently taken in hand are the reorganization of Water Supply for Jodhpur City and an extensive scheme of Town-Planning.

**Finance & Budget
Section.**

9. In consequence of the appointment of the Finance Member of Council and abolition of the post of the Accountant General in 1929, all the budget work previously done by the Accountant-General was transferred to Finance Department of the Mehkma Khas in 1929. During the year under review, the work in connection with the compilation of the State Accounts with which the budget is closely connected, was also transferred to the Finance Department as a result of certain administrative changes introduced in the State Audit Office. As a result of these changes the compiled accounts of the whole State for the year were closed within four weeks of the conclusion of the financial year and ready for presentation to the Council.

Audit Office.

10. During the year under review, a special examination of the establishment and internal organisation of the department was made by the Local Audit Staff under the direction of the Finance Member of Council, with a view to effect economy and as a result the clerical staff was reduced by about seven per cent.

The Audit Office continued to show during the year under review the same high standard of efficiency attained in previous years in spite of this heavy retrenchment.

Local Audit.

11. During the year under review the total number of inspections of departmental and district offices conducted was 45 against 63 in the previous year.

In addition the following special work was done by this staff which accounts for the apparent falling off in the number of inspections carried out:—

- (i) All accounts and financial work in connection with the marriage of Sri Kishore Kanwar Baiji Sahiba. This necessitated the deputation of practically the whole staff for a period of several weeks, but the special organisation set up resulted in the final closing of the accounts within the remarkably short period of four months of the marriage taking place.

- (2) Organisation of the Court of Wards and Haisiyat Department.
- (3) Organisation of the Military Stores Accounts.
- (4) Organisation of the office of Western Indian States Motors
(a Motor Company owned by the State.)

In addition the usual *pro forma* accounts of the departments of a quasi-commercial nature were also compiled.

The Local Audit Department has now attained a position of considerable importance in the administration. Its work is not confined merely to the inspection of accounts, but the department has developed a capacity for advising on the organisation of offices which has proved extremely useful.

12. The expansion of the Provident Fund is shown by the following figures:—

Provident Fund.

	State Fund.	Railway Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Opening Balance	16,56,883/1/0	26 27,840/15/	42,84,724/-/0
(2) Credits during the year ..	3,65,723/8/6	2,24,478/6/	5,90,201/14/6
Total ..	20,22,606/10/3	28,52,319/5/-	48,74,925/15/3
(3) Payments during the year ..	1,22,716/12/9	2,59,507/15/-	3,82,224/11/9
(4) Closing balance	18,99,889/13/6	25,92,811/6/-	44,92,701/3/6

The total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 3,399 State and 1,489 Railway against 3,396 State and 1527 Railway when the year opened. These two Funds are not separate Funds, but separate accounts are kept for the two sections.

The bonus of a sum equivalent to subscriptions during the year plus interest on accumulated balances credited to individual accounts by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,833/-.

13. Four kinds of pensions are dealt with by the State and the number of individual cases is as under:—

Pensioners.

	No. when year opened.	No. at the close of the year.
(1) Government Military Pensioners	1,270	1,294
(2) State Military Pensioners	732	734
(3) Stipendiaries	152	154
(4) Compensation payment-holders	374	381
	2,528	2,563

The *per capita* grant received from the Government in connection with the disbursement and accounts work of Government Military pensions amounted to Rs. 3,915/- as against Rs. 3,840/- in the last year.

The special facilities afforded by the Darbar to these pensioners in receiving their dues, are much appreciated by them.

CHAPTER III.

Revenue Departments.

1. Land Revenue Department.

Administration.

1. Mr. Motilal Agarwal held the post of Superintendent, Land Revenue Department, throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

The Department lost two able Assistants by the promotion of Kanwar Amar Singh to the post of Superintendent, Grass Farms and that of Lala Anand Swarup to the post of Excise and Salt Superintendent. The new Assistant Superintendent of Jodhpur, being a probationer, the Partition Officer was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent in addition to his own duties.

The post of the Muafi Officer and his establishment were brought under reduction with effect from April 1, 1932 and pending cases were transferred to the Assistant Superintendents.

Khalsa Estates.

2. During the course of the year three villages were granted in Jagir and 3 escheated to Khalsa.

Cash rents were fixed in 7 villages after a regular field-to-field survey. There now remain 12 villages with grain rents, 6 of which have been surveyed.

Area.

3. Excluding villages which have not been surveyed, the area of the Khalsa estates was 35,31,693 acres as against 35,49,657 acres in the previous year.

Agricultural conditions.

4. The agricultural conditions of the year under report were determined by the monsoon of 1931 which, on the whole, was good and quite well-distributed. Wherever sowings were late owing to delayed rains, the cessation of rainfall in September proved harmful. Elsewhere the Sawnu crops varied from good to fairly good. Locusts visited a number of Parganas in the months of July, August and September 1931, and laid eggs, but vigorous measures were taken to destroy them, with the result that the damage to the Sawnu crops was negligible.

Prices of food grains.

5. The prices of food grains continued to be low up to July 1932 when, owing to the failure of rains they showed an upward tendency.

At the beginning of the year wheat and bajra were sold respectively at 14 seers, 2 chataks and 16 seers, 9 chataks to a rupee. At the close of the year the respective grains were 10 seers, 4 chataks and 13 seers, 10 chataks.

Wages.

6. The fall in prices of food-grains as also the failure of rains caused a drop in the wages of skilled as well as unskilled labour.

Cultivated area.

7. The area brought under cultivation during the year was 24.79 lacs bighas in Kharif and 3.58 lacs bighas in Rabi. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 19.49 lacs in Kharif and 1.51 lacs in Rabi. The increase in cultivated area in both seasons was considerable and was due to better rains.

8. The total number of cattle was 12,88,743 against 13,23,342 in the preceding year. Foot and mouth diseases prevailed in August to October 1931 and caused many deaths. Apart from this, the condition of the cattle was good. Fodder and water were plentiful. Live stock.

9. The total receipts were Rs. 20,48,525/- against Rs. 18,19,583/- in the preceding year. Since the re-settlement, the receipts have exceeded the present year's figure only once (in 1926-27) by about Rs. 11,000/- but the abnormal figure of 1926-27 was swelled to the extent of Rs. 1,43,000/- by the transfer of the accumulated income of three large zabti villages from the personal deposit account to rental collections, as a result of those villages being permanently made Khalsa. The receipts of the present year thus establish a remarkable record in the history of the department. Receipts.

10. The rental demand for the year was Rs. 6,56,144/- on account of arrears and Rs. 16,68,005/- on account of current demand, making a total of Rs. 23,24,149/- against Rs. 22,91,924/- last year. The collections were Rs. 18,11,599/- giving a percentage of 78.3 on the total demand. (a) Rents.

11. Miscellaneous income from Kharda, Ghasmari, natural products, patta fees, etc., came to Rs. 2,36,926/- against Rs. 2,10,763/- in the previous year. (b) Cesses.

12. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,04,000/- in round figures against Rs. 2,15,000/- in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to strict economy under contingencies and to certain posts remaining vacant for the greater part of the year. Expenditure.

13. A revised four-yearly form of Khatauni Jamabandi was introduced to economise clerical labour and vigorous efforts were made to bring up the records of all villages upto date. The records of ten villages are still imperfect. Special assistance is being given to the hawaldars of these villages to make up leeway. Records.

14. Thirty-five estates were released during the year and 100 placed under temporary attachment. At the end of the year the number of the estates under attachment was 214. Of these, 134 were attached for recovery of State dues, 60 owing to succession disputes and 20 for other reasons. Attached estates.

The accounts of the attached estates are shown below :—

	Rs.
Opening balances	34,522.
Receipts	1,91,676.
Total	2,26,198.
Payment to Tribute and other State Departments	78,239.
Maintenance of Jagirdars	15,811.
Overhead charges credited to the Darbar	12,522.
Miscellaneous expenditure	12,157.
Total payments	1,18,729.
Closing balance	72,947.

15. Taccavi accounts from 1925-26 onwards were for the first time brought up-to-date and stood as under :— Taccavi.

	Rs.
Demand at the commencement of the year	1,56,569.
Reduction in the demand due to discovery of errors	8,476.
Written off	161.
Collected	23,179.
Advanced during the year	2,350.
Net recoverable balance	1,27,203.

These figures exclude a sum of Rs. 40,396/- remaining uncollected out of the advances for wells and other objects made in the Famine of Samvat 1972. The whole of this amount was graciously remitted by Darbar during the year.

The outstandings for the period Samvat 1973 to 1981 are under examination and it is hoped that during the ensuing year the accounts for this period will be rescued from condition into which they have fallen.

2. Tribute Department.

Administration.

1. Pandit Bishamber Nath Kaul continued to hold charge of the department which was under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

The function of this department is to recover Darbar dues, mainly Rekḥ and Chakri, from Jagirdars, and to deal with cases relating to succession to Jagirs, grant of Patta, Betalbi Sanads, etc.

Case work.

2. The following statements will show the progress of case work :—

Nature of cases.	Opening balance.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Balance.
Successions, Kabuliyat and Patta cases ..	159	239	255	143
Betalbi cases ..	224	48	220	52
Levy and revision of Rekḥ and Chakri demands ..	340	246	210	376
Miscellaneous.. ..	51	14	28	37

The increase in the Rekḥ demand was Rs. 728/- and that in the Chakri demand Rs. 4,459/-

Resumptions.

3. The following estates were resumed permanently :—

Dhanapa pargana Merta	Rekḥ	Rs.
Chindri pargana Jodhpur	"	2,000.
Sodan-ka-Dhani pargana Sojat	"	500.
	"	nil.

Grants.

4. The following villages were granted to Maharaj Shri Bijey Singhji Sahib :—

Name of Village.	Pargana.	Rekḥ.
		Rs.
Kharia Neem	Sojat	5,000
Mandal	Desuri	4,300
Dhuui	Bali	2,700
	Total	12,000

Receipts.

5. The good crops of Samvat 1988 resulted in a very substantial improvement in the collection of demands. The following table compares the receipts during the year with those of the previous two years:—

Particulars.	1929—30	1930—31	1931—32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rekḥ	3,53,884	2,84,825	3,23,817
Chakri	4,43,401	3,40,919	4,31,827
Vaccination fee	10,041	7,989	11,474
Hukamnama	77,051	1,05,879	1,03,927
Patta Dastoor	12,891	10,395	10,578
Nazar Dastoor	20,396	13,064	74,820
Levy of Chakri	863	315	320
Map fee	481	270	391
Interest and fine	1,503	3,384	3,710
Total	9,20,523	7,67,040	9,60,864

The large increase under the head Nazar Dastoor, a non-recurring demand is due to the customary levy of *nazrana* on the jagirdars of Marwar in connection with the marriage of Sri Kishore Kunwar Baiji Lal Sahiba.

6. The expenditure, including that of the Hazuri Daftar, was Rs. 38,290/- as compared with Rs. 40,000/- in the preceding year. Expenditure.

7. The arrears of the tribute demand against the jagirdars at the end of the year were Rs. 45,11,882/- against Rs. 45,05,766/- in the preceding year. Outstanding.

3. Stamps and Registration Department.

1. Mr. Sumer Chand Muhta held charge of the department throughout the year under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council. Administration.

2. The number of documents registered and fees realised and the value of the property involved, are given in the following comparative table:— Documents registered and fees realised.

Particulars.	1930—31.	1931—32.
Number of documents registered in:—	1,337	1,247
(1) Jodhpur	1,977	2,014
(2) Hakumats (districts)	3,314	3,261
Total	Rs. 18,56,369	Rs. 20,01,752
Aggregate value of property in documents registered in:—	20,43,362	22,08,923
(1) Jodhpur	38,99,731	42,10,675
(2) Hakumats (districts)	8,722	8,846
Amounts of fees collected in:—	11,206	11,991
(1) Jodhpur	19,928	20,837
(2) Hakumats (districts)		
Total		

3. The receipts of the department were Rs. 4,28,012 against Rs. 2,80,032 in the preceding year as shown in the following statement:—

	1930—31. Rs.	1931—32. Rs.
Court fee stamps	1,95,802	3,21,889
Fines and Penalties	25	2
Non-judicial stamps	59,163	75,889
Plain paper	5,114	6,394
Total	2,60,104	4,07,174
Registration:—		
Copying fees	387	441
Registration fees	19,394	20,270
Other petty receipts	147	127
Total	19,928	20,833

Receipts and Expenditure.

The increase in receipts under 'Court fee stamps' is accounted for by the institution of an abnormal number of civil cases owing to curtailment in the period of limitation for certain classes of cases under the amended Limitation Act.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 27,886/-.

4. Excise and Salt Department.

Staff.

1. Muhta Sumer Chand held charge of the department during the greater part of the year. On the separation of the Stamps and Registration Department Lala Anand Swarup was appointed Excise and Salt Superintendent with effect from August 20, 1932. The department was under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

I. Excise.

Country liquor.

2. This was the fourth year of the quinquennial supply and bottling contracts granted to Khan Sahib Byramshaw K. Illawa. On Mr. Illawa having purchased from the Darbar the distillery cargo at a cost of Rs. 76,330/3/- the lease given to Mr. Illawa was renewed, extending its period for 11 years and 8 months commencing from the 1st day of February, 1932.

3. 246 retail licenses were issued as compared with 241 in the previous year. The total consumption of liquor was 3,88,405 bottles against 3,77,868 bottles in the preceding year.

Foreign liquor.

4. Three licenses for the retail vend of foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor and 20 licenses for the import, possession and sale of rectified, methylated and denatured spirits were issued. One special license was issued for the import and vend of foreign liquor as a drug for use in medical prescriptions.

5. Consequent on the opening of a refreshment room at the Jodhpur Railway Station, a license for the sale of foreign liquor to the travelling public was granted to Messrs. Dossabhoy Pallonji.

Hemp drugs.

6. The excise duty on *bhang*, *ganja* and *charas* remained unchanged.

Sixty-eight licenses were issued for the retail vend of hemp-drugs against seventy licenses in the last year. The comparative figures of consumption are given below:—

	1930—31		1931—32	
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Bhang	275	33	232	1
Ganja	7	30	16	28
Charas	6	5	7	38

Opium.

7. The excise duty and the import duty on opium continued to be Rs. 600/- and Rs. 200/- per maund respectively as in the preceding year. The total number of wholesale and retail licenses was 23 and 405 respectively as against 23 and 404 in the last year.

432 Mds. 9 srs. $13\frac{1}{2}$ chs. of raw opium were withdrawn from the bonded warehouses at Jodhpur and Pali on payment of duty against 350 mds. 24 srs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ chs. in the preceding year.

8. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 7,82,650 as detailed Receipts. below against Rs. 7,24,239 in the preceding year:—

	Rs.
1. Country liquor—	
License fees	47,381
Old claims	274
Still-head duty	2,81,034
2. Foreign liquor—	
Import duty	10,993
License fees	792
3. Hemp drugs—	
Excise duty	22,973
License fees	15,304
4. Opium—	
Excise duty	2,55,682
Import duty	85,264
License fees	58,230
5. Miscellaneous—	
Fines, fees and confiscations	3,302
Other petty receipts	1,421
Total	7,82,650

9. The following table gives details of disposal of cases under the Excise Law and Rules:— Cases of breach of Excise Law and rules.

Particulars.	Liquor.	Hemp drugs.	Opium and dangerous drugs.	Total.
Cases pending on October 1, 1931 ..	14	2	12	28
Instituted during the year ..	170	12	55	237
Total ..	184	14	67	265
Disposed of during the year..	177	12	65	254
Balance at the close of the year ..	7	2	2	11

II. Salt.

10. The contract for the disposal of duty-free salt for the year ending September 30, 1932 was held by Messrs. Banshidhar Sheoprasad on their guaranteeing a minimum purchase of 2,30,000 maunds (subsequently reduced to 2,20,000 maunds owing to increase in duty on salt by 5 annas per maund with effect from 27th October 1931) and undertaking to sell it at the wholesale and retail rates tendered for each of the 87 depots.

11. Licenses for the manufacture of Khara and Saltpetre were as usual put Khara and Saltpetre. to auction and given to the highest bidders.

Receipts.

12. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,17,684 as detailed below against Rs. 4,51,333 in the preceding year:—

							1930-31.	1931-32.
							Rs.	Rs.
Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,72,536	3,97,742
Fines and Confiscations	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	252
Khara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,826	1,139
Old claims..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	83
Royalty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54,705	3,16,502
Sale proceeds of Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,531	678
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,493	1,127
Other petty receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	161
Total							4,51,333	7,17,684

The increase under 'duty' is attributable to larger sales of Salt and to the increase of the duty from 1/4/- to 1/9/- per maund. The increase in royalty is due to restoration of normal conditions of manufacture at the Sambhar Salt Sources.

Breaches of the Salt rules.

13. One case of breach of salt rules was pending at the beginning of the year while six were instituted during the year. Six cases were disposed of, leaving one case pending at the close of the year.

Excise and Salt Expenditure.

14. The combined expenditure of the Excise and Salt department was Rs. 75,159/9/3 as against Rs. 74,860/10/3 in the preceding year.

5. Customs Department.

Personnel.

1. Khan Sahib Phiroze Shah Kothawala remained in charge of the department throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Member of Council-in-Waiting.

Receipts.

2. The total receipts for the year amount to Rs. 21,53,845/-. The following statement gives the figures of income under three heads as compared with those of 1930-31:—

Sub-heads					1930-31.	1931-32.	Difference.
Imports	..	..	..	..	16,25,202	16,98,594	+73,392
Exports	..	..	..	..	3,38,450	4,02,402	+63,952
Fines and Penalties	..	..	..	..	48,457	52,849	+4,392
Total					20,12,109	21,53,845	+1,41,736

The income was on the whole satisfactory and indicates a slight improvement in general economic conditions.

Items of import which show an increase of Rs. 15,000/- and over as compared with the figures of the previous year are tobacco, timber, jaggery, cloth and sugar. Items showing a decrease of Rs. 15,000/- and over, are Kirana and cotton seeds.

Exports contributing an increase of Rs. 15,000/- and over, are grains and animals. On the other hand, there was an appreciable decrease under *ghee* and bones.

The steady rise in income from fines and penalties is a sign of greater zeal and interest shown by the Customs officials in detecting smuggling cases.

3. The total expenditure for the year shows a reduction of Rs. 3,585/- against that of the last year as will be seen from the following statement:—

Sub-heads	1930-31	1931-32.	Difference.
Cost of Collection	2,48,587	2,47,199	—1,388
Rebate	8,912	2,782	—6,130
Refunds	13,394	17,327	+3,933
Total	2,70,893	2,67,308	—3,585

4. The following changes were introduced during the year:—

Tariff Changes.

- (1) In the interest of public health the import of all kinds of *ghee* was prohibited as an experimental measure in order to provide an effective check against the import of vegetable *ghee* into the State. The measure is not likely, however, to affect the price of the local *ghee* as the State not only produces sufficient *ghee* for its own consumption but exports it in appreciable quantities.
- (2) The duty on import of "Minja" sugar was raised from Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2/- per maund and made uniform with that on "Chini" sugar in order to prevent fraud.
- (3) The duty on petrol in the tanks of private cars and buses from foreign territory passing through the State, was abolished.

6. Mines and Industries Department.

1. The department during the year under report was under Mr. Ram Dayal, Superintendent, the controlling authority being the Finance Member of the State Council.

Administration.

2. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,54,660/- as against Rs. 1,40,738 in the preceding year and Rs. 12,360/- more than the budget estimate.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The expenditure on the administration of the department amounted to Rs. 12,126/- as against Rs. 10,739/- in the preceding year, and against Rs. 20,400/- the budget estimate.

The percentage of actual expenditure to the actual income was 7·8.

Revenue Collections.

The following figures show the amount of arrears, current demand, actual recoveries and the balance unrecovered at the end of the year:—

Outstand- ing on 1-10-31.	Demand during the year.	Recoveries during the year.			Amount written off or waived relating to			Total outstanding on 1-10-31.
		Against Arrears.	Against Current demands.	Total.	Current year.	Past year.	Total.	
19,859	46,825	5,496	45,938	51,484	....	10,293	10,293	4,907

Export of Minerals.

4. The annual output of various minerals as well as the income derived from each as compared with the parallel figures of last year, is given in the subjoined statement:—

MINERALS.	O U T P U T.				I N C O M E D E R I V E D I N	
	Quantity in Tons.		Value in rupees at site of production.		1930-31:	1931-32.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.		
Fullers' Earth ..	1,286	1,342	Rs. 15,400	Rs. 16,100	Rs. 17,816	Rs. 15,989
Gypsum ..	17,000	16,000	43,500	42,500	21,637	17,460
Lime ..	18,000	20,000	54,000	60,000	43,357	49,639
Marble ..	3,963	4,860	1,42,500	1,75,000	29,385	38,216
Stone ..	95,000	1,00,000	53,000	55,800	26,328	31,205
Wolfram ..	3 tons & 13 Cwt.	....	1,800	....	600	300

Wolfram.

5. There was no export of Wolfram during the year owing to the poor condition of the market. In the early part of the year there were some applications for new leases of land at Degana and the prospects seemed to be hopeful, but on closer investigations apparently the prospective lessees realised that the economic situation was too uncertain to launch new enterprises, and negotiations fell through.

Stone.

6. The system of separating rent and royalty on Jodhpur Stone quarries adopted last year, has proved satisfactory, as the figures given in the statement in paragraph 4 above clearly show.

Royalty on stone quarries in some of the Jagir villages has been introduced only in the later part of the year under report, and therefore the effect, it will make in the receipts, will only be known next year.

Gypsum.

7. Of the two chief deposits of gypsum—one at the Bhadwasi in the Nagour district, and the other at Kavas in the Barmer district, the latter was under water owing to the last year's floods for about eight months and there was therefore a considerable drop in the production and in the income derived therefrom.

Fuller's Earth.

8. Fuller's Earth is worked on the contract system on the basis of royalty on production on sliding scale. There was an increase in the output but a decrease in the revenue due to the fact that the contractor exported about 22 wagons in August and September the royalty on which will be credited through the Railway accounts in the next year. The contractor actually exported more than the

minimum contracted for and he also improved the mines considerably by constructing storage premises at Uterlai (the railway station) and a well at Kapurdi where the mines are situated. The construction of a metalled road will be taken in hand next year.

9. From the experience of the last year's export it was apprehended that the output in the year under report would be poor owing to general trade and financial depression. But fortunately the demand exceeded expectations and there was an increase of 893 tons in the output and Rs. 8,827/- in the revenue as compared with the figures of the last year. Marble.

With a view to develop the marble industry, the quarrymen are given State loans at favourable rates of interest to enable them to buy proper machinery and lists of second-hand machinery available in the market, are supplied. The construction of a metalled road at State expense from Makrana Station to Gunaoti village is under contemplation, and a preliminary survey has been completed. When the road is constructed the overhead charges will be reduced and the quarrymen will consequently have better facilities for transporting marble from the quarries to the railway.

10. The lime-making industry is growing steadily which is apparent by the increase of Rs. 6,282/- in the revenue under this head as compared with the figures of the last year. Limestone & Kanker.

No new lime contract in Jagir villages was let out by the State during the year under report.

11. Out of many other minerals found in the State only Kaolin, Silinite, and grey earth quarries were worked; other deposits were not worked as the properties do not pay to work in the present conditions prevailing in the country. Other minerals.

A new deposit of Yellow Ochre was discovered near Jogimagra, but it has not been opened up, as so far the quantity available is not sufficient to make it a paying proposition.

12. Locally manufactured articles such as marble-ware of Makrana, lacquered articles of Bagri, ivory articles of Merta, hand-woven cloth of Borawar, tied and dyed silk cloth of Jodhpur and printed cloth of Pipar were advertised by the department and this has undoubtedly helped their sale. Industries.

Marble paper-weights, dusters from Borawar and lacquer rulers from Bagri have been made standard articles of supply in the State Stationery Department.

7. Forest Department.

1. Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari held charge of the department throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council. Administration.

As a result of reorganisation, the Desuri range was abolished and the Bali, Sojat and Jaitaran ranges were re-constituted. The unprofitable depot at Pali was closed down and a number of fuel and fodder reserves which were working at a loss, were transferred to the Land Revenue and Shikar Khana Departments.

General remarks.

2. The progress made by vegetation, both natural and artificial, as a result of the good rainfall of July and August, 1931, was arrested to some extent by the unprecedented hot winds in the summer of 1932. Subsequent rains, though plentiful, were unevenly distributed and ceased completely after the middle of August, 1932. Conditions for the growth of vegetation were thus unusually adverse.

Area and classification

3. The area of protected forests remained unchanged, but that of unclassified forests decreased by 2.2 sq. miles due to the transfer of certain fuel and fodder reserves to other departments. At the close of the year the forest area stood as below:—

	Protected (in sq. miles).	Unclassified (in sq. miles).	Total.
Khalsa	289.9	34.5	324.4
Jagir	114.1	11	125.1
Total			449.5

Demarcation.

4. The work of erecting boundary pillars, started last year, was continued and 57 new pillars were erected to demarcate the boundaries of the Hatam-tai block in pargana Jaswantpura.

Exploitation.

5. 22 coupes covering an area of 1,448 acres were auctioned to contractors at Rs. 11,334/-. The average price per acre thus obtained was Rs. 7/12/- as against Rs. 6/- per acre in the previous year. The increase was due to competition between local contractors and those from Ajmer and Ahmedabad.

Buildings.

6. The departmental buildings were kept in good repair. A range office and quarters were constructed at Jojawar at a cost of Rs. 2,000/—.

Forest offences.

7. 590 petty cases were compounded departmentally for a compensation of Rs. 4,470/-; 10 cases were challaned to courts of which 9 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

Fire protection.

8. There were 3 cases of incendiarism as against 4 in the previous year, the area burnt being 61 acres. Taking into consideration the unusual intensity of the summer of 1932, the work of fire protection was most satisfactory.

Financial results.

9. The comparative revenue and expenditure figures for the 3 years ending September 30, 1932 are given below:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1929—30 ..	94,202/-	1,02,831/-
1930—31 ..	93,411/-	83,282/- Forest .. 65,512/- Arboriculture, 17,770/-
1931—32 ..	1,09,955/-	79,800/- Forest .. 60,814/- Arboriculture, 18,986/-

It will be seen that whereas in 1929-30 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 8,929/- there was a net saving of Rs. 30,155/- in the year under report.

The increase in revenue is mainly due to an increase in the contract money for anwal and it is satisfactory to note that inspite of trade depression, the contractors were able to export 27,910 maunds of anwal as against 16,868 maunds in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to reduction in establishment.

10. The nursery at Chainsuk's well was closed and the plants transferred to the nursery at Col. Loch's well. The latter has been considerably extended and improved. The concentration of the work of growing plants thus ensured, is expected to lead to more efficient supervision and to more economic working.

Agriculture.

5,226 plants of an average age of 2 years were issued from the nursery of Col. Loch's well, leaving 9,125 plants in earthen pots and about 12,000 seedlings in nursery beds. The roadside plantation and those on the Chhitar hill are doing quite well. At the close of the year there were 9,810 plants requiring watering against 8,244 in the previous year.

As a result of reduction in the expenditure on digging pits, thorn fencing *etc.*, the cost per plant was reduced from Rs. 2.15 in the previous year to Rs. 1.93.

11. The Revenue of the jagir forests controlled by the Forest Department was Rs. 8,828/- and the expenditure Rs. 3,505/-.

Jagir Forests.

Investigations were pursued during the year to effect a re-settlement of the terms on which the Darbar manage the jagir forests

8. Grass Farm Department.

1. Colonel Commandant Maharaj Sher Singhji, who held charge of this department since its constitution, retired on October 15, 1931 and Kunwar Amar Singh was appointed in his place, the department being under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

Administration.

2. The jor at Jetaran having deteriorated in quality was transferred to the Land Revenue department. This left 17 grass preserves under the control of the department. The total area is 15,113 acres.

Area.

3. The receipts and issues of grass were as under:—

Receipts and Issues.

					Mds.
Opening balance	..	..	..	..	2,45,631
Produce during the year	..	..	..	..	1,06,112
			Total	..	3,51,743
Stock at Jetaran transferred to Land Revenue Department	..	..			1,974
Sold	..	..	..	..	75,325
Wastage	..	..	..	..	8,212
Closing balance	..	..	..	..	2,68,232

The stock at Jetaran had become old and unfit for use by the Risa'a horses. The wastage represents grass given to cart owners for bullocks engaged in carting grass from the jors to the press and from the press to the railway station, as also actual wastage in transit.

Receipts & Expenditure.

4. The following comparative table exhibits the financial results:—

Year.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1930—31	..	91,811/-	1,16,463/-
1931—32	..	90,960/-	72,385/-
Net saving	..	18,575/-	

During the three years ending September 1931, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 65,252/-, resulting in an average annual loss of slightly under Rs. 22,000/-. For the first time during the history of the department the expenditure was well below the receipts and net saving amounted to a substantial sum of Rs. 18,575/-. It is hoped that with the experience of the financial results of another year's working, it will be possible to make a substantial reduction in the price at which the department has hitherto offered grass to the Military Department.

The large stocks of old grass in hand are fast deteriorating and efforts are being made to dispose of them at reduced rates.

CHAPTER IV.

Public Utility Departments.

1. Medical Department.

1. Mr. E. W. Hayward, F.R.C.S., was the Principal Medical Officer throughout the year. Under him there were seven Assistant Surgeons, including one Lady Assistant Surgeon, and forty-three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, including one Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon. A trained English Matron and Assistant Matron were engaged for the Windham Hospital. The department was under the control of the Vice-President of the State Council.

Medical Officers and
institutions.

2. Twenty-nine hospitals and dispensaries as against twenty-eight in the preceding year, were maintained by the Medical Department. This does not include the Jaswant Hospital which is worked as an independent institution and a brief account of which appears later. On the opening of the Windham Hospital at Jodhpur, the Hewson Hospital and the Railway Dispensary were closed, but new dispensaries were opened at the Residency and the old Hewson Hospital. The Leper Asylum and the isolation hospital were open for special cases.

3. The year under report saw a marked increase in the number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door. The total number of patients treated numbered 4,66,345 against 3,68,652 in the preceding year. Out-door patients and in-door patients were 4,61,471 and 4,874 respectively against 3,63,964 and 4,688 in the preceding year. The number of operations performed also showed an increase and 24,871 operations (6,656 major and 18,215 minor) were performed compared with 22,840 operations (6,042 major and 16,798 minor) in 1930-31.

Number of patients
treated.

4. The outstanding event of the year was the inauguration of the Windham Hospital, which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to open on September 9, 1932. The hospital cost about Rs. 16 lacs and is a model of the present day medical organisation and equipment. It will accommodate normally 246 in-patients, but by a very little closing up over 300 can be easily dealt with.

Windham Hospital

5. With the opening of the Windham Hospital the Hewson Hospital ceased as the centre of medical activities of the State and was converted into a dispensary for out-patients only. A portion of the building was set apart for the dispensary and the rest has been handed over to the Education Department. No useful purpose can be served by giving separately the number of cases treated at the Windham Hospital during the short period since its opening and for the sake of comparison with the last year's figures the cases treated at both Hewson and Windham Hospitals throughout the year are taken into account. It may, however, be mentioned that there was a very big attendance of patients at the Windham Hospital from the day it was opened, the daily average of in-door and out-door patients being 1,157.70 against 777.93 for the Hewson Hospital. The number of patients treated at the two hospitals increased from 65,686 to 83,474 and in-door patients from 3,120 to 3,336.

6. Major and minor operations numbered 2,756 and 3,525 respectively against 2,861 and 3,222 respectively in the preceding year.

7. Some trained nurses were engaged during the later part of the year and an improvement is already noticeable in the nursing of the patients.

8. The Radio-graphic and Physio-therapeutic section, the Ophthalmic section and the Laboratory worked well and with increasing efficiency.

9. In the X-ray section 2,085 Radiograms were taken against 2,116 in 1930-31.

Other Dispensaries

10. In these dispensaries out-patients increased from 2,98,276 to 3,77,997 and in-patients decreased from 1,568 to 1,538.

11. Major operations numbered 3,900 and minor operations 14,690 against 3,181 and 13,576 in 1930-31.

Training of Raj Sub-
Assistant Surgeons.

12. Nine students were being trained for the department in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's course at Indore.

Prevailing Diseases.

13. *Malaria*.—Cases of malaria increased from 27,765 to 42,624.

Leprosy.—Only 36 cases were reported for treatment against 65 in the previous year.

Scurvy.—14 cases were registered for treatment as compared with 10 in the preceding year.

Small-pox.—21 deaths were reported in the Jodhpur city as against 13 in the previous year. In the districts, reported cases numbered only 6 as against 83 in the last year. The incidents of small-pox cannot be accurately estimated as the public often do not consult a doctor.

Rabies.—The number of cases increased from 168 to 294. 170 persons were treated at Jodhpur and did not go to Kasauli. The advantage to patients of a preliminary treatment in Jodhpur before going to Kasauli has been great and has resulted in a valuable saving both in time and money.

Lunacy.—There were 18 lunatics under treatment against 24 in the last year.

Plague and Cholera.—Only two imported cholera cases were reported during the year.

Vital Statistics.

14. In the city of Jodhpur (population 94,736) 593 births and 2,686 deaths were registered, giving a rate per mille of 9.11 and 41.25 respectively against the figures of 12.99 and 30.65 in the preceding year.

Causes of deaths were reported as under :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Small-pox	13	21
Fever	1,305	1,010
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	83	85
Respiratory Disease	175	162
Snake Bites	2	1
Injuries	26	33
Other Diseases	302	465
Total	1,996	2,686

Figures for districts are not yet available.

15. A little improvement in cleanliness has been attained but the sanitation of the city has still to be tackled seriously. In rural areas, the vaccinators are trying to persuade the villagers to adopt some hygienic habits.

Sanitation.

16. Primary vaccinations performed numbered 71,064 against 60,574 in 1930-31. The reported percentage of success was 98.49 against 86.56 in 1930-31, showing an increase of 10,490 in the figures of the preceding year.

Vaccination.

The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 2,011 compared with 1,737 in 1930-31.

Re-vaccinations performed numbered 5,359 against 5,446 in the preceding year.

17. The sub-joined statement shows the inspections made by the various officers.

Designation of Officer.	No. of children inspected.	No. of villages from which children collected	Percentage of successful results.
Principal Medical Officer	2,047	80	90.97
Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination	7,286	351	96.49
Three Inspectors	26,153	1,633	96.81
Assistant Surgeon in-charge Windham Hospital	602	Jodhpur City.	100%

Jaswant Hospital for Women.

18. Mrs. L. Tarleton, the Medical Superintendent, was in-charge of the hospital throughout the year. She was absent on three months' leave from 1st September, 1932.

Administration.

19. The number of patients treated was 20,250 against 17,093 in the preceding year. Of these 18,928 were out-door patients and 1,322 in-door patients. 1,069 operations (237 major and 832 minor) were performed against 897 (209 major and 688 minor) operations in 1930-31. The daily average of in-door and out-door patients was 227.73.

Patients Treated.

Labour cases numbered 121 against 114 last year.

2. Education Department.

1. Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A., continued to be Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Judicial Member of the State Council.

Personnel.

2. During the year under report the number of students went up in the Jaswant College, the Darbar High School and the Rajput Schools, Chopasni, and this increase required additional staff, which was provided.

General. ✓

Owing to removal of restriction on *Poshals* there was a slight fall in number this year in most of the district schools.

The Jagirdars, with a few exceptions, did not take advantage of the grant-in-aid system. The saving thus caused enabled the department to extend schools in Khalsa villages in spite of financial stringency.

The general health of the school population showed improvement as a result of medical inspection in Jodhpur and some of the district towns. A whole time Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been engaged for the purpose from March 9, 1932.

The results have justified the increased attention given to physical culture in schools, for an all-round improvement in the physical condition of scholars is very apparent. Scouting and social uplift work continued with undiminished activity.

The Hygiene Instructor visited all the city schools.

A trained graduate was sent to the Y. M. C. A. Institute at Madras for training in physical education.

30 masters passed from the Vidyashal Vernacular Teachers' Training School, and 6 masters from the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute.

The Vidyashal, the Darbar High School Jodhpur, and the Deputy Inspectors, Merta and Sojat Circles, did some uplift work with the help of lantern shows.

Number of educational institutions and scholars.

3. The number of Educational Institutions for boys was 142 against 146 of the last year; and for girls 19, the same as last year. Of those for boys 125 were State, 13 State-aided, and 4 recognised. Of the institutions for girls, 15 were State and 4 State-aided.

The number of scholars in the State Institutions was 11,239 boys and 1,684 girls, in the aided institutions 2,735 boys and 299 girls, and in recognised institutions 574 boys in all 14,548 boys and 1,983 girls as against 15,023 boys and 1,626 girls in the preceding year.

(a) Anglo-Vernacular Education.

(a) Jodhpur College.

Strength and Results:—The number of students rose from 224 of the previous year to 282. In the B. A. Examination 31 students appeared and 24 passed. In the Intermediate Arts Examination, 41 appeared and 25 passed, while in Science 14 appeared and 13 passed. In the Intermediate Commerce, 15 appeared and 12 passed.

Staff:—Owing to the increase in the number of admissions in the First year class, 4 additions were made to the staff—one lecturer in English, one in Commerce and two as Science Demonstrators.

Building:—As the present accommodation is insufficient, arrangements are being made to construct four additional classrooms.

Games:—All games were as usual played in the College.

Debates & Social Life:—The College won the Debate Challenge Cup at the Rajputana Inter-College Competition. In January a successful Social Gathering was held which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to grace by his presence.

Technical Classes attached to the College:—The average number of pupils attending during the year was 25. Of these, 17 were from the Railway, 2 from the P. W. D., 2 from the State Garage, 2 from the Electrical Department and 2 from outside. A revised prospectus has been introduced bringing the course of study into line with that of the College of Engineering at Benares.

Strength & Results:—The number of students rose from 437 of the preceding year to 490. At the High School Examination, 76 appeared and 64 passed. 20 passed out of 27 sent up for the Middle School Examination, and 24 passed out of 31 in the Special Class Examination.

(b) State High Schools.

(1) Darbar High School.

Games & other activities:—Games and Sports received regular attention. The teachers and boys staged "Chandragupta", a historical drama.

Swimming, first-aid, and music classes were started and Red Cross work was begun. A Rover Crew and an additional Cub Pack were started. To develop the character of the boys, monthly voluntary subscriptions were made to help poor students, and terminal examinations were held without invigilators. A school uniform was introduced.

Secondary Teachers' Training Institute:—Six pupils-teachers continued under training and passed the final examination. They went on tour to Ajmer and visited the Training School as also 7 or 8 other schools.

Business Class:—For want of typewriters only 25 out of 43 applicants were admitted to the typewriting class. At the end of the session the number on the roll was 19, of whom 13 sat for the examination and 10 came out successful. The shorthand theory class had 22 students on the roll at the beginning of the year. At the time of the examination only 15 were left of whom 12 passed. In the shorthand speed class out of 6 only 4 were left at the end of the session. Only 3 appeared at the examination and all came out successful. Two private candidates also passed the final shorthand examination.

Strength and results.—The number on the roll was 609 as in the preceding year. In the High School Examination 13 out of 22 passed while in the Marwar Middle examination 31 out of 55 passed.

(2) Rajput Schools;
Chopasni.

Sports:—Games are compulsory. In the local inter-school competition, the Rajput Schools won all the football challenge cups and middle division Sports Challenge shield.

At the annual rally, the Scouts of this school have won the championship shield for three years.

Medical Examination:—Medical examination of boys is held regularly. There is a dispensary under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the school.

- (c) Aided High School
(1) Sri Sumer Pushtikar
High School.

The number of boys on the roll was 734 against 687 last year. Out of 39 entrants 36 passed the High School Examination. In the Middle School Examination 58 out of 87 passed. In the elocution competition conducted by the Marwar Teachers' Association the school won the Champion shield.

- (2) Sir Partap High
School.

The number on the roll was 447 against 475 of the last year. 30 out of 32 sent up passed the High School Examination. In the Marwar Middle Examination 36 out of 44 passed.

- (3) Sardar High School

A new building has been built outside the city for the school. The number on the roll was 425 against 418 of the last year. 17 out of 25 students passed the High School Examination. 31 out of 41 students passed the Marwar Middle Examination.

- (d) State Anglo-Verna-
cular Middle School.

The number of middle schools was four against three in the preceding year, viz: Darbar Muslim School, Jodhpur, and Darbar Middle Schools at Barmer, Sojat, and Sambhar. The subjoined statement gives the numerical strength of these institutions with results of the Middle Examination:—

NAMES.					No. on roll.	Average attendance.	No. of boys sent up for Middle Exam.	No. of boys passed.
Barmer	..	..	..	..	133	123	4	4
Sojat	..	..	..	..	124	98	7	7
Sambhar	..	..	..	..	120	95	6	4
Muslim School, Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	236	..	Classes upto VI.	

Medical inspection was started at Sambhar and Sojat Schools.

- (a) State-aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.
(1) Maheshwari School.

The Maheshwari Anglo-Vernacular Commercial School was aided and recognised during the year. It will offer *mahajani* and commerce as optional subjects. It has 175 scholars on the roll.

- (2) Sri Umed School.

The Umaid School had a roll of 219; 17 out of 21 passed the Marwar Middle Examination. The Carpentry class was attended by 70 boys. Medical inspection of boys was carried out and all unvaccinated boys were vaccinated. The Managing Committee introduced a Provident Fund Scheme for the Staff.

- (3) Sumer School.

There were 141 scholars on the roll against 126 of the preceding year. 12 out of 23 passed the Marwar Middle Examination. Agriculture received a good deal more attention.

(B) Vernacular Education.

- (1) Vernacular Teacher's Training School.

30 pupil-teachers were trained during the year, and their training included Scouting or Agriculture. During the Christmas holidays, the pupil-teachers visited some of the towns in the State and gave dramatic and magic lantern shows in the interest of social uplift work.

The middle school attached to the Teachers' Training school, had 171 boys on roll against 189 in the last year. 6 out of 11 passed the Marwar Middle School Examination.

The Pathshala had 38 scholars against 35 in the preceding year. 12 appeared in Madhyama and 21 in the Prathma, of whom 8 and 10 respectively were successful.

(2) Sanskrit Pathshala.

The primary schools at Jaitaran, Bilara and Takhatgarh were raised to the middle standard during the year. Thus the number of middle schools rose from 16 to 19. Under the new rules relating to schools in Jagir villages, the school at Ladnun will be closed.

(3) Middle Schools in the Districts.

Football and Volleyball were regularly played in all the schools, and scouting has been started. The subjoined statement gives the numerical strength and results:—

Serial No.	N A M E				No. on roll.	Average attendance.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1	Phalodi	..	..	..	152	130	6	5
2	Pali	..	..	..	209	144	6	5
3	Nagour	..	..	..	173	147	4	2
4	Didwana	..	..	..	130	100	4	3
5	Bali	..	..	..	174	130	9	3
6	Merta City	..	..	..	144	112	4	2
7	Nawa	..	..	..	127	107	7	2
8	Jalore	..	..	..	151	122	8	4
9	Bhinmal	..	..	..	129	110	2	1
10	Sanchole	..	..	..	150	111	6	1
11	Khiyandi	..	..	..	197	138	5	0
12	Sewari	..	..	..	168	142	4	1
13	Sadri	..	..	..	132	115	6	1
14	Ladnu	..	..	..	180	120	7	4
15	Balotra	..	..	..	169	136	2	2
16	Makrana	..	..	..	152	105	6	4
17	Takhatgarh	..	..	..	183	128	Will send up boys in 1933.	
18	Jaitaran	..	..	..	135	100		
19	Bilara	..	..	..	160	150		

Of the 18 Primary Schools at the commencement of the year, those at Sojat Road and Ridh were closed, that at Lohawat was reduced in standard, while those at Bilara, Takhatgarh and Jaitaran were raised to the Middle standard and those at Kotwali (Jodhpur) Mathania, Thanwla and Degana, were made primary ones. Thus, the number of Primary Schools was 16 at the close of the year. Of these, schools at Kotwali, Raj Mahal, Mathania, Desuri, Marwar Junction, Maroth and Kuchera are flourishing; those at Partatsar, Sumerpur, Merta Road, Mundwa, Degana, Pachpadra, and Narlai, are promising to show better progress, but those at Thanwla and Siwana are uncertain. The number on the roll was 1,882 with an average attendance of 1,536 students.

(4) State Primary Schools.

(5) Aided Primary Schools.

There were two aided schools at Malar in Phalodi district and Bhadrarjun in Jalore District with 82 and 55 respectively on the roll.

(6) State Lower Primary Schools.

At the beginning of the year there were 84 lower primary schools of which 7 were closed under the revised regulations about schools in Jagir areas, and the school at Lohawat was reduced from the standard of primary school, thus leaving 78 schools at the close of the year. These schools had 4,337 students on the roll with an average attendance of 3,342 students.

(7) Aided Lower Primary Schools.

The only aided schools were the depressed classes school in Jodhpur and the Indroka school with 60 and 35 respectively on the roll and average attendance of 35 and 25 respectively.

(8) Oriental aided institutions.

The Vedic Pathshala outside Chandpole in Jodhpur is a Sanskrit Pathshala with 25 boys on the roll.

The Hanifa and Faiz Mohamdi Madrasas teach Arabic and Urdu. The two together had 190 boys and girls.

(C) Education of Girls.**(1) Female Teachers' Training School.**

The number of students on the roll was 17 of whom 4 left during the year. They were almost illiterate, but were coached up to appear in III class examination with good results. Besides the literary course, they were taught drawing, kindergarten work, clay modelling, sewing and Indian embroidery. Other activities comprise Girl Guides, Red Cross work and Games.

(2) Raj Mahal Primary School

This is a practising school. It had 142 students on the roll as against 157 in the preceding year.

(3) Hewson Girls' School.

The number of pupils rose from 212 in the preceding year to 268 with an average attendance of 226. 4 girls appeared at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Girls' Examination, Ajmer and 3 at the Vernacular Middle examination, but none passed.

(4) Branch Schools.

There were four Lower Primary branch schools in the City. Of these, three were Hindi Schools while one was an Urdu school. The number on the roll was 488 against 446 in the preceding year.

(5) District Girls' Schools.

There were eight schools in the districts at Sojat, Pali, Balotra, Mundwa, Didwana, Nawa, Nagore and Barmer as in the last year. The number on the roll was 399 against 501 last year. The difficulty in obtaining teachers was an obstacle to providing adequate staff and therefore the tuitional work was much below the required standard.

(6) Aided Girls' Schools

There were three aided girls' schools in Jodhpur City as in the last year. The Sumer, Umaid, and Maheshwari Kanya Pathshalas had 144, 80 and 75 girls on the roll as against 178, 95 and 90 respectively in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 5,93,368 against Rs. 5,65,984 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

Expenditure on Education.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	63,235	67,564
Anglo-Vernacular Education	1,15,248	1,25,303
Vernacular Education	1,93,492	1,96,904
Female Education	34,504	38,245
Grants-in-Aid	47,555	56,879
Rajput Schools	1,11,950	1,08,47
Total ..	5,65,984	5,93,368

This association organised the following inter-school competitions:—

Marwar Schools Athletic Association.

1. Volley-ball tournaments (on the league system) consisting of two divisions (Senior and Middle).

2. Foot-ball tournaments (on league system) in the 3 divisions-Senior, Middle and Junior.

3. Sports Tournament.

All institutions took a keen interest in the competitions. The Rajput Schools were the best, the Jaswant College, the Darbar High School and Sri Sumer School also won trophies.

The total number of Scouts rose from 633 of the preceding year to 772, and that of Cubs from 421 to 495. Two new Rover Crews were started in the city, six new Scout Troops in the districts, and three Cub Packs in the city, were started during the year.

Scouting.

The annual rally was held from February 28 to March 2, 1932 in the Darbar High School and Public Park grounds. It was attended by 420 Scouts and 33 Scout Masters. The Scouts competed for the Cantlie Shield and also for two shields presented by Mr. Cox, the State Scout Commissioner. Competition was also held in First Aid for a cup presented by Col. C. J. Windham, the late Vice-President of the State Council.

A separate Rally was held for the Cubs on March 13, 1932 at which 216 Cubs were present. They competed for three cups presented by Bada Maharaj Kunwar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, the State Chief Cub who himself took part in the Rally and gave away the cups.

The Scouts and Rovers rendered useful social service. At Sadri two private gentlemen presented funds for a club room, uniforms, etc.

Four training camps were conducted by the organising secretary, notable among which was a camp for Patrol Leaders at Mt. Abu in May 1931. A display in the Scout-craft was given before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

3. Municipalities.

1. During the year under report 2 new municipalities were established, viz. at Jalor and Barmer. There are now eight municipalities in the State and all of them with one exception have a majority of non-official members on the Board. The non-official members are nominated by the Darbar out of the panels recommended by the principal communities. The controlling authority was the Judicial Member of the State Council.

Jodhpur Municipality—Population 94,736.

Constitution.

2. The Board consists of 17 members excluding the President as in the preceding year. Twelve out of seventeen are representatives of the various communities and the remainder are ex-officio members. There are special sub-committees to deal with buildings, finance, encroachments and sanitation.

Municipal meetings and cases.

3. The Board met 34 times against 21 times last year, and decided 188 cases out of 325 as against 150 out of 268 in the preceding year.

4. In the sub-committees, the year opened with a balance of 348 cases, and 1,269 cases were instituted during the year. Out of the total of 1,617 cases, 1,110 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 507 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the cases settled, the Secretary decided 415 cases, while the rest were decided by the sub-committees.

Hackney Carriages.

5. There were 248 hackney carriages licensed by the municipality against 197 of the last year. Of these, 7 were first class, 67 second class, 107 third class and 67, fourth class.

Road Light and Water supply.

6. The number of road-lights decreased from 836 to 801 during this year. The decrease is due to the fact that 76 lamps which were reported by a special sub-committee to be redundant, were reduced, while only 41 new lamps were installed in the newly-developed areas of Sardarpura and Paota. With a view to afford greater facility for the supply of water to the public, new taps were provided at important places in the Sardarpura area and on the Pali road.

Vital Statistics.

7. The number of deaths during the year under report was 2,685 against 1,989 in the previous year. No accurate figures are available for births.

New rules for the registration of births and deaths have been proposed by the Board, together with other municipal bye-laws, which are under consideration. They are calculated to make vital statistics more accurate.

A scheme for the registration for *Dais* has been passed.

Receipts and Expenditure.

8. The receipts were Rs. 20,400/- while the expenditure was Rs. 1,99,200/- against Rs. 20,393/- and Rs. 1,67,896/- respectively in the preceding year. Nearly the whole of the expenditure is met by the State.

Establishment

9. A new post of Assistant Health Officer was created and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed to this post from May 10, 1932, and sent up for training to the L. P. H. class at Lucknow from July 1, 1932.

Pali Municipality—Established 1908—Population 10,974.

Constitution.

10. The Board consisted of 20 members (excluding the president) as in the last year, of whom 19 were non-official representative members.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary was an ex-officio member and the Hakim was President of the Board.

11. The year opened with 52 cases in hand and 180 were instituted during the year. Of the total of 232 cases, 185 cases were disposed of, leaving 47 cases at the close of the year.

Municipal Cases.

12. The receipts from Municipal taxes, fines etc., amounted to Rs. 250/- and the expenditure to Rs. 5,200/-, against Rs. 425/- and Rs. 4,557/- respectively during the last year. The expenditure is thus almost entirely borne by the State.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Balotra Municipality:—Established 1915—Population 5,601.

13. The Board consisted of 8 non-official representative members, with the Judicial Superintendent Balotra as President of the Board, and the Hakim of Pachpadra as Vice-President.

Constitution.

14. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,788/14/- and expenditure to Rs. 2,511/8/6 against Rs. 6,458/- and 2,917/- respectively of the last year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs. 38,252/2/7 at its credit at the close of the year.

Phalodi Municipality:—Established 1915—Population 14,982.

15. The Board consists of twelve representative non-official members with the Hakim as president.

Constitution.

16. There were altogether 299 cases out of which 100 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 199 cases.

Municipal cases.

17. The income of the Municipality was Rs. 5,507/6/3 while the expenditure was Rs. 4,379/11/- leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,127/11/3. The municipality had a sum of Rs. 51,946/7/4 at its credit at the close of the year. It is proposed to utilise a sum of Rs. 12,000/- for the construction of a town hall at Phalodi which will also contain a Public Library and a Free Ready Room.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Didwana Municipality:—Established 1922—Population 8,445.

18. The Board consists of 14 members of whom twelve were representative non-officials, while the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary and the Customs Darogha were ex-officio members, with the Hakim of the district as President of the Board.

Constitution.

19. The receipts for the year were Rs. 3,208/- while the expenditure was Rs. 2,340/1/2 against Rs. 2,308/- and Rs. 2,267/- respectively in the previous year. The municipality is a self-supporting one and had a balance of Rs. 13,976/14/- at its credit at the close of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

20. The Board met nine times, and heard 10 cases, of which two were of last year, while 8 were fresh institutions. Out of these 10 cases, 8 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 2 cases.

Municipal cases.

*Nagaur Municipality:—Established 1913—Population 13,837.***Constitution.**

21. The Board consisted of 12 non-official representative members with the Hakim as president.

Municipal Cases.

22. There were 5 cases pending at the end of the last year and 37 cases were instituted during the year, while the disposals were 36 cases, leaving a balance of 6 cases at the close of the year. The institutions and disposals during the last year were 46 and 41 respectively.

Receipts and Expenditure.

23. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,193/7/3 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,047/6/3, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,853/15/- which was made good by drawing on the balance at the credit of the municipality, which at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,500/8/11.

*Jalore Municipality:—Established 1st May, 1932. Population 7,114.***Receipts and Expenditure.**

24. Besides the lump sum grant of Rs. 500/- made by the Darbar for initial expenditure, the only source of income was a terminal tax of pies six per maund levied on all goods booked to Jalore by Railway except stone. Timber is exempted as a special case for 5 years. The income thus derived for the first five months of its existence amounted to Rs. 373/12/- (excluding the grant from the State) and expenditure to Rs. 773/3/6.

Constitution.

25. The Hakim is the President and Executive Officer of the Municipality and the Board consists of 11 non-official representative members besides the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in-charge of dispensary, who is an ex-officio member.

*Barmer Municipality:—Established July 1, 1932—Population 9,240.***Constitution.**

26. The Municipal Board of 4 members, as desired by the residents of the town, consists entirely of official members. The Hakim is the president.

Receipts and Expenditure.

27. In addition to the initial grant of Rs. 500/- from the Darbar for the purchase of lamps and lamp-posts, a terminal tax was levied on all imports and exports of goods at varying rates, goods in transit being exempted. The income for the period of three months was Rs. 279/5/- (excluding the grant from the State) and the expenditure was Rs. 612/10/9.

28. The Jagirdars of Barmer have agreed to provide land and money required for the construction of public latrines.

Sanitary arrangements in other towns.

29. There were arrangements for sanitation in other towns, *viz.*, Sojat, Merta, Bali and Bhinmal, funds being provided by the Darbar, but no regular municipalities have been constituted in these places as yet.

4. Agricultural Department.

Administration.

1. This was the second year of the existence of the Agricultural Department. Rai Sahib Nand Kishore Sharma continued to hold charge, the department being under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

Shree Umaid Agricultural Farm at Mandore.

2. With the gracious permission of His Highness, the Agricultural station at Mandore has been re-named "Sri Umaid Agricultural Farm, Mandore", and it was in charge of B. Govind Singh throughout the year.

3. In 1931, the rainfall was fair, but rather unevenly distributed; in 1932 the rainfall was plentiful, but very uneven. Season.

4. The area of the Agricultural Farm as finally laid out is 204.36 acres. Roads, cross-roads, and foot-paths were demarcated on the ground so as to make every plot easily accessible. The wire-fencing has been extended and the area now protected from damage by wild beasts, is 115 acres. Area.

5. A hay-shed and an implements shed were added to the building, and sanction has been obtained to construct quarters for a fieldman and labourers near the Harisagar well. Buildings.

6. With a view to discover the comparative efficiency and working costs of different waterlifts, experiments were made with a centrifugal pump, a *deshi* wooden persian wheel, an improved iron persian wheel worked with bullocks and an improved iron persian wheel worked with a camel. Water-lifts.

The conclusions that emerged from these trials may be briefly stated as follows:—

- (1) The centrifugal pump, though efficient, is much too costly, the working cost per 1000 gals. being approximately -/4/-.
- (2) The *deshi* wooden persian wheel involves a considerable wastage of water during the process of lifting.
- (3) The iron persian wheel, whether worked with bullocks or with a camel gives a substantially larger discharge than the *deshi* wooden persian wheel.
- (4) The iron persian wheel worked with a camel lifts about 5000 gals. more per day than the same wheel with bullocks.

The iron persian wheel having proved its superiority over all other means of lift, steps are being taken to provide each of the three existing wells with iron persian wheels and further tests will be carried out to discover whether in the long run it is more economical to work these lifts with bullocks or camels. Orders have been received from certain jagirdars and cultivators for iron persian wheels of the improved type designed by the Director of Agriculture. These are being executed in the farm workshop.

7. Manure being the principal need of the farm, two dozen experimental compost pits were made and filled with all kinds of waste, including weeds and rubbish. This process of making manure is, however, slow and arrangements are being made to try the Indore method of compost-making. A special furnace capable of dealing with 50 Mds. of bones daily has been designed and constructed for obtaining bone manure. A small rotary oil mill has also been installed which serves the purpose not only of crushing the oil seeds grown on the farm but also of obtaining oil cakes from the *N neem* fruit which is available in plenty, in and round the City of Jodhpur. Improvement of the soil.

8. The three wells between them now command 35 acres of land. Protected area.

Crops.

9. English and Indian vegetables were grown on about 5 acres, mainly to popularise vegetable seeds of good quality. The farm now supplies all the vegetable requirements of the Palace, the State Hotel, and a large and growing number of local residents.

Cotton.

10. Experiments were made with 9 different varieties of cotton with a view to discover which varieties are most suitable. Hansi No. 2 and Raya No. 1 seem so far to give the best results, but the areas taken were small and further tests are needed before any definite conclusions can be formed.

Wheat.

11. Of the different varieties of wheat sown A 8 has so far given the maximum results with minimum water.

Peas.

12. Peas seem to flourish excellently and will be tried again over a larger area.

Other features.

13. Fruit plants have been planted near the wells and are doing well.

Sheep breeding.

14. Of the 11 cross-bred rams received from the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, 7 have died mainly owing to the unsuitability of the climate. Renewed experiments will be made with sheep from the northern parganas and from Bikaner.

Demonstrations.

15. Agricultural implements and seeds were exhibited at the Cattle Fairs of Parbatsar and Tilwara in order to create an interest in the activities of the department.

Seed stores.

16. The total quantity of seed distributed during the year was 3,488 Mds. as compared with 1,365 Mds. in the previous year. The stores are becoming more and more popular and it is proposed to open new ones in the northern dry parganas.

Receipts and expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure and receipts:—

				Expenditure.	Receipts.	Cash. Cash value of seeds in stock.
				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction and Research	..	..	..	15,947	Nil.
2. Shri Umwid Farm	..	..	..	20,964	3,162
3. Seed stores	13,329	518	
					12,698	
				50,240	16,378	

Administration.**5. Devasthan Dharmapura Department.****Institutions.**

1. Rao Badan Mal continued to hold charge of the department under the controlling authority of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

2. The Leper Asylum was transferred to the Medical Department. This left the following 5 institutions under the control of the department:—

1. Sri Jarechiji Anath Ashram;
2. Sri Jarechiji Raj Vilas, popularly known as the Jaswant Sarai;
3. Edward Relief Fund.
4. Dharmapura (Charities.)
5. Devasthan (Temples.)

Anath Ashram.

3. The Anath Ashram is situated outside the Jalori Gate in healthy surroundings and is open to poor and destitute persons of both sexes.

The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 27 and at the end 42.

The expenditure was Rs. 3,901/- as against Rs. 4,323/- in the preceding year.

4. The Jaswant Serai consists of two blocks. One consisting of 45 rooms is reserved for occupation free of cost by visitors for a period not exceeding 3 days. The rooms are supplied with electric lights and water is available free of charge from two large water tanks within the Sarai premises.

Jaswant Sarai.

Six rooms on the first floor were furnished during the year and supplied with electric fans. These rooms are available on payment of a moderate rent.

The other block consists of 140 houses and shops let out on rent. The rental collections amounted to Rs. 13,501/- as compared with Rs. 11,828/- in the previous year. The increase is due to a general revision of rents brought into effect from September 1, 1932.

The expenditure on the Sarai was Rs. 3,559/- as compared with Rs. 3,770/- in the preceding year.

5. The number of recipients of pensions rose from 429 at the beginning of the year to 561 at the end. The expenditure was Rs. 23,130/- as against Rs. 19,274/- in the last year.

Edward Relief Fund.

These pensions are granted to helpless widows and others who cannot earn their living either on account of physical infirmity or old age.

6. Under this head, monthly charity is given to poor and destitute persons. 292 persons were in receipt of these charities at the end of the year as compared with 309 in the preceding year. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,108/- as compared with Rs. 13,734/- in the previous year.

Dharampura.

7. Grants to *gaushalas*, *piaos* (drinking water booths) *Aushadhalayas* and the cost of grain spent on *doles* and feeding ants came to a total of Rs. 13,452/- as compared with Rs. 13,527/- in the previous year.

8. In addition to the principal State temples under the direct management of the department, 386 temples received grants-in-aid from the Darbar.

Devasthan.

9. An Inspector of Temples was appointed to prepare inventories of jewellery and other property in the State temples and to report whether *sewa puja* is regularly performed in the temples receiving grants-in-aid.

10. The Pratishta ceremony of the Marble Chhatris of their late Highnesses Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur and Sir Sumair Singhji Sahib Bahadur, was performed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,675.

Rituals and religious ceremonies.

The total expenditure on temples and religious ceremonies was Rs. 31,045/- as compared with Rs. 25,019/- in the previous year.

11. Lunatics who cannot be treated in Jodhpur are sent to the Punjab Mental Hospital, Lahore, to which a contribution of Rs. 1,250/- was made during the year.

Lunatic Asylum.

6. Jodhpur Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.

Constitution

1. The Jodhpur Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha is a branch of the All-Rajputana Sabha established in 1888 under the presidentship of Col. Walter, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The local committee of the Sabha now consists of the following Sardars under the controlling authority of the Judicial Member of the State Council:—

1. Thakur Fateh Singhji of Asop.
2. Thakur Govind Singhji of Raipur.
3. Thakur Madho Singhji of Jasol.
4. Thakur Ranjeet Singhji of Pal.

Objects.

2. The object of the Sabha is to promote the social advancement of the higher classes of Rajputs and Charans by regulating the expenses at marriages and funeral ceremonies, prescribing the minimum age for marriage, etc. Contraventions of the rules of the Sabha are dealt with by the local committee, and are punishable with fines subject to appeal to the Mehkma Khas.

The net proceeds of these fines are utilised for the benefit of jagirdars under the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act.

Breaches of rules of the Sabha.

3. In the year under report, 853 marriages were reported in all, 821 among Rajputs and 32 among Charans, against 512 among Rajputs and 32 among Charans in the preceding year. The subjoined statement shows cases of breach of rules of the Sabha during the year.—

Particulars.	Balance on Sept. 30, 1931.	Institutions	Total.	Disposals.	Balance on Sept. 30, 1932.	Remarks.
1. Against age limit	3	6	9	7	2	
2. Against scale of expenses ..	..	9	9	6	3	
3. Against Tyag rules .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Against Tika rules. . . .	..	2	2	2	..	
5. Second marriage during life time of first wife	5	7	12	7	5	
6. Taking more men in Barat than the prescribed number ..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Giving up betrothal and marrying another .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Performing mosars (death feasts) against order.	1	2	3	3	..	
9. Miscellaneous	4	18	22	17	5	
Total	13	44	57	42	15	

11 appeals against the orders of the Sabha were preferred to the Mehkma Khas and 10 were disposed of. The number of successful appeals was two.

4. Recovery of fines amounted to Rs. 6,746/12/- and the expenditure to Rs. 2,219/8/- against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,500/- and Rs. 2,700 respectively.

5. There was no meeting of the General Committee of the Sabha at Ajmer during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Meeting of the General Committee.

7. Archaeological Department and Sumer Public Library.

1. Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu was incharge of the department throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Judicial Member of the State Council. Administration.
2. Three more buildings, viz; Darga of Tarakussalatin at Nagour, Badshai Mosque at Merta, and Baradari at Sadri were declared to be protected monuments during the year. Archaeological Section.
3. The Baradari at Sadri was repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 500. (i) Buildings.
4. Four gold coins, found in the wall of a house in village Taranau, district Nagour, declared as treasure trove were received through the Mehkma Khas. (ii) Treasure trove.
5. 75 copper plates denoting the grant of villages now in Marwar territory by the rulers of Marwar, Mewar etc. were examined and deciphered. (iii) Inscriptions and copper plates.
6. An inscription dated Vikram Samvat 1218 found at Keradu of the Chalukya Kumarpal's time was published in the Indian Antiquary.
7. A copy of the inscription found in the temple of Somnath at Pali showed that it was dated Jeth Badi 4, Samvat 1209 of the time of Maharaja dhiraj Kumarpaldev of Anhilpatan and his feudatory Vahaddeva who ruled Pali.
8. 22 exhibits were added to the Museum collection, viz:—

Coins	..	..	..	..	12
Paintings	..	..	..	..	6
Educational	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous..	..	..	..	..	3

Sarder Museum.
(i) Exhibits.
9. 34,383 persons visited the museum against 42,911 during the preceding year giving an average of 135 per day against 156 in the preceding year. (ii) Visitors.
10. Historical sketches of the following rulers of Marwar were prepared and published in the leading Hindi Journals:—

1. Rao Sihaji	..	..	..	11. Raval Jagmalji.
2. Rao Asthanji	..	..	..	12. Rao Viramji.
3. Rao Dhudharji	..	..	..	13. Rao Kansji.
4. Rao Raipalji	..	..	..	14. Rao Sattaji.
5. Rao Kanpalji	..	..	..	15. Rao Rammalji.
6. Rao Jalansiji	..	..	..	16. Rao Jodhaji.
7. Rao Chhadaji	..	..	..	17. Rao Satlaji.
8. Rao Tidalji	..	..	..	18. Rao Sujaji.
9. Rao Salakhaji	..	..	..	19. Rao Gaugaji.
10. Raval Mallinathji	..	..	..

Historical Section.

The first part of the History of Rashtrakutas is under publication.

11. The Urdu manuscript, viz., Nuskha-i-nafhat-alans was purchased for the library. Besides this, Volume V, in three parts, of the Catalogue of manuscripts in the Madras Government Library and Volume III, in three parts, Pushtak Prakash (Manuscript Library).

of the catalogue of manuscripts in the Tanjore Maharaja's Library were received as presents. Eleven incomplete manuscripts were completed by copying the missing parts. Copies of the following manuscripts were supplied to the different institutions or scholars on payment of copying fees:—

- (i) Kavipriya, (2) Dhola-Maru-ki-bat, (3) Gora-Badal-ki-bat, (4) Yogion-ki-Shaddhian and (5) Tara Bhakti Sudharnava, part I.

Chandu Panchang.

12. A royalty of Rs. 200 together with Rs. 75/- realised from the sale of 1000 copies of the Panchang of Vikram Samvat 1989, was collected during the year.

13. The Panchang of Vikram Samvat 1990, after revision, was sent to Messrs. Khemraj Sri Kishendas, Proprietors of the Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, Bombay.

The Sumer Public Library and the Free Reading Room.

(i) Library.

14. At the commencement of the year 292 persons were using the Library. The names of 133 new readers were added, while 81 withdrew, leaving 344 at the close of the year. The use of the Library is free, but a small deposit is required for books taken out of the Library.

15. The number of books issued during the year was 7,284 against 7,421 in the preceding year.

16. The number of books added to the Library during the year numbered 659 raising the total from 8,697 to 9,356.

(ii) Reading Room.

17. One daily, five weeklies, one fortnightly, seven monthlies, three quarterlies and two annuals in English; one daily, one weekly, one fortnightly, eight monthlies and one quarterly in Hindi; and one monthly in Urdu, were purchased for the Free Reading Room.

CHAPTER V.

Administrative Departments.

1. Judicial Department.

1. The State Courts consist of:—The Chief Court, 3 District and Sessions Courts, 4 Judicial Superintendents' Courts, the Kotwali comprising the courts of the Kotwal, the Joint Kotwal No. 1 and Joint Kotwal No. 2 of Jodhpur, 21 Hakumat (District) Courts, and 2 Honorary Courts. There were nine Naib Hakims' courts at the commencement of the year, but the number was reduced to six when the year closed. The Judicial Department was under the control of the Judicial Member of the State Council. State Courts.

2. The number of Thikana Courts, exercising first, second and third class civil and criminal powers, was 57. Appeals from these courts lie direct to the Chief Court. Thikana Courts.

3. The following is the statement of work done in the Thikana Courts during the year under report.—

			Balance on 1. 10. 32.	New cases	Disposals.	Balance.
Criminal Cases	..	..	83	914	876	121
Civil cases	..	..	299	2,122	2,014	407

4. During the year under report the Chief Court was presided over by Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, M.A., the Chief Judge, and two Puisne Judges, Muhta Ranjit Mal, M.A., LL.B., and Sah Noratan Mal, B.A., LL.B. Chief Court.

5. On the criminal side, the Chief Court exercises original jurisdiction in murder cases under section 302 M.P.C., and in such cases against Tazimi Sardars as are sent for trial to it instead of to a special tribunal under the Tazimi Sardars Prosecution Act of 1924. Appeals against acquittals lie to the Chief Court.

6. On the original side the Chief Court has power of trying civil suits of the value of Rs. 10,001/- and over.

7. On the appellate side the Chief Court hears appeals direct from the decrees of the Thikana Courts and the original decrees of the District Courts. It also hears second appeals in a Division Bench from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents' Courts and the Kotwal's Courts and in a single bench from the decrees of the Hakumat Courts and Joint Kotwal No. 1's Court.

8. The following statement shows the work done in the Chief Court in the year under report.—

	Balance on 1-10-31.	New Cases.	Total.	Dis- posal.	Balance	Cases over 3 months.	Cases over 1 year.	Average duration.
Murder cases ..	..	10	10	10	..	..	..
Cases against T a z i m i Sardars.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Civil suits	52	33	85	34	51	..	24	5 months & 10 days.
Criminal revision peti- tions.	118	769	887	809	78	13	..	
Civil appeals & applications against interim orders.	33	316	349	303	46	20	(cases over 1 month).	3 months & 3 days.
References to Full Bench.	4	6	10	7	3	..	..	1 yr. & 26 days.
Civil appeals against final decrees.	109	647	756	555	201	27	..	7 months & 5 days.
Review application ..	14	142	156	135	21	4	..	5 months & 15 days.
Applications for certifi- cates to appeal to Shri Darbar.	5	25	30	18*	12	4	..	3 months & 3 days.

*16 out of 18 were rejected.

**District and Sessions
Courts.**

9. There are three such Courts in the State, each having jurisdiction over groups of Hakumats and the City of Jodhpur. All the 3 courts are located at Jodhpur.

10. *Civil Original Work.*—At the commencement of the year under report the District Courts had power to try suits of the value of Rs. 3,001/- and above from the districts, and Rs. 1,001/- and above from Jodhpur City, but their monetary jurisdiction was altered during the year so as to empower them to try suits of the value of Rs. 4,001/- and above upto Rs. 10,000/-. This alteration took effect from February 15, 1932 in the case of suits from the districts, and from May 1, 1932 in the case of suits from Jodhpur City.

11. *Civil Appeals.*—At the commencement of the year the District Courts had power to hear appeals from the decrees of the City Kotwal and Judicial Superintendents in suits of the value of Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1,000/- but from February 15, 1932 and May 1, 1932, they have been empowered to hear appeals from the Judicial Superintendents and the City Kotwal respectively in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001/- to Rs. 4,000/-.

12. *Criminal Work as Court of Sessions.*—The courts have the power of awarding any sentence except that of death or imprisonment for life. Cases in which such punishment is considered necessary, are submitted to the Chief Court and this Court only can award such sentences subject to confirmation by the Darbar.

13. *Criminal Appellate Work.*—All appeals against convictions by magistrates of all classes (except appeals from the Thikana Courts and the Courts of the Naib Hakims) lie to the Sessions Courts.

14. The following statement shows the work done in the District and Sessions Courts during the year:—

			Balance on October 1, 1931.	New cases.	Disposal.	Balance.	Total value Rs.	Duration.
Civil original	..	..	365	291	443	213	6,53,660	8 mths. & 24 days.
Criminal original	..	..	28	124	120	32	..	3 mths.
Civil appeals	..	..	119	285	364*	40	85,787	2 mths. & 4 days.
Execution	..	..	417	225	513	129	..	1 mthg. & 15 days.
Criminal appeals	..	..	26	383	366†	43	..	

* The Lower Courts' decision was confirmed in 140, reversed in 34, and amended in 37 cases; 127 cases were remanded for re-trial and 26 otherwise disposed of.

† The Lower Courts' decision was confirmed in 221, reversed in 48, amended in 66, and was quashed in 18 cases, while 13 cases were remanded for retrial.

15. There were four such courts as in the previous year, for the four circles of Mallani (with headquarters at Balotra), Sojat, Sambhar, and Phalodi (with headquarters at Jodhpur).

Courts of Judicial
Superintendents.

16. *Civil work.*—At the commencement of the year the Judicial Superintendents had the power of trying original suits of the value of Rs. 501/- to Rs. 3,000/- but from February 15, 1932 they have been empowered to try suits of the value of Rs. 1,001/- to Rs. 4,000/-

On the appellate side, Judicial Superintendents hear appeals from the decrees of the Naib Hakims and Hakims.

17. *Criminal Work.*—As in the previous year the Judicial Superintendents exercised the powers of first class magistrates.

On the appellate side the Judicial Superintendents have been invested with the powers of hearing appeals against convictions by Naib Hakims with effect from February 15, 1932.

18. The following is the statement of work done in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts during the year:—

Cases.		Balance on October 1, 1932.	New cases.	Disposals.	Balance.	Value. Rs.	Duration.
Civil original suits	..	421	613	608	336	6,03,516	6 months and 18 days.
Criminal cases	..	97	225	312	10	..	2 months and 18 days.
Civil appeals	..	332	1,016	999*	358	1,02,710	4 months and 9 days.
Criminal appeals	..	..	31	22	9	..	6 days.
Executions	..	233	549	610	201	..	

* The Lower Courts' decision was confirmed in 548, amended in 81, and reversed in 168 cases; 171 cases were remanded for retrial, and 2 cases were otherwise disposed of.

† The Lower Courts' decision was confirmed in 15, modified in 3, reversed in 2 cases and quashed in 1 case.

Hakims' and Naib
Hakims' Courts.

19. *Civil Work*.—Up to February 14, 1932, the Hakims tried suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500/- but from February 15, 1932 they have been empowered to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000/-. In those Hakumats in which there were Naib Hakims' Courts, the Naib Hakims tried monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 200/-.

20. *Criminal Work*.—Upto February 14, 1932, the Hakims exercised the powers of second class magistrates and Naib Hakims those of 3rd. class magistrates but from 15th February 1932, the Hakims have been invested with the powers of first class magistrates and those Naib Hakims who have put in 2 years' service and are considered fit have been invested with 2nd class powers.

21. The following is the statement of work done by the Hakims and Naib Hakims during the year:—

	Balance on October 1, 1932.	New cases	Disposal.	Balance.	Value. Rs.	Duration.
Civil	2,282	11,295	11,356	2,221	7,36,744	7 months and 14 days.
Criminal	208	1,236	1,029	415	..	2 months and 7 days.
Execution	1,567	5,401	5,032	1,936	..	

Kotwali Courts.

22. *Civil Work Original*.—For the first 7 months of the year under report the Kotwal tried suits of the value of Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1,000/- and the first Joint Kotwal tried all kinds of suits of the value of Rs. 201/- to Rs. 500/- and those of all kinds up to Rs. 200/- except monetary suits, while the second Joint Kotwal tried monetary suits of Rs. 101/- to Rs. 200/-. But from May 1, 1932 their powers have been revised as under:—

Kotwal .. Civil suits of Rs. 1,001/- to Rs. 4000/-.

First Joint Kotwal .. All kinds of civil suits from Rs. 201/- to Rs. 1,000/-

Second Joint Kotwal .. All kinds of suits upto the value of Rs. 200/- with the exception of monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 100/-.

23. *Civil appellate*.—The Kotwal had no appellate jurisdiction up to the end of April 1932, but from May 1, 1932 he has been empowered to hear appeals from the decrees of the first and second Joint Kotwals and the Honorary Courts.

24. *Criminal*.—The Kotwal is a first class Magistrate. The first and second Joint Kotwals exercised the powers of second and third class magistrates respectively upto the end of April 1932. But from May 1, 1932, the first Joint Kotwal has been invested with the powers of a first class magistrate, while the second Joint Kotwal has been invested with the power of a second class magistrate provided that he has put in 2 years' service and is considered fit to exercise these powers.

25. On the appellate side the Kotwal has been empowered to hear appeals against convictions by the second Joint Kotwal and the Honorary Magistrates with effect from May 1, 1932.

26. The following is the statement of work done by the Kotwali Courts during the year:—

Cases.	Balance on October 1, 1931.	New cases.	Disposal.	Balance.	Total value. Rs.	Duration.
Civil cases	280	1,800	877	1,302	1,51,448	6 months and 7 days.
Civil appeals .. ..	..	108	*14	91	6,733	15 days.
Criminal cases	58	349	317	90	..	2 months and 7 days.
Criminal appeals .. ..	..	2	†2	..	..	11 days.
Execution	363	613	366	610	..	..

* The lower courts decision was confirmed in 7, reversed in 3, and amended in 2 cases, and 2 cases were remanded for retrial.

† The lower courts' decision was confirmed in one and rejected in another case.

27. There are 2 Honorary Courts for the City of Jodhpur and suburbs. Court No. 1 for the area to the north of the main bazaar and Court No. 2 for the area to the south. Four Honorary Magistrates preside over each court in turn for a period of 3 months each.

Honorary Courts.

28. On the civil side they try monetary suits upto Rs. 100/- and on the criminal side they are third class magistrates taking cognizance of offences coming under sections 171, 174, 277, 299, 323, 336, 341, 352, 374, 426, 447, 510 and 504 of the Marwar Penal Code, the last named section having been added from May 1, 1932.

29. The following statement shows the work done by Honorary Courts:—

Cases.	Balance on October 1, 1931.	New cases.	Total.	Disposal.	Closing balance.	Duration.
Civil	146	315	661	461	200	8 months and 1 day.
Criminal	15	374	389	347	42	0 months and 10 days.
Execution	237	273	510	228	282	..

30. In the year under report 16 cases were tried in the Sessions Courts, including 8 pending from last year. Out of these, 16 cases, 10 cases were sent to the Chief Court for sentence and 6 were pending at the end of the year.

Heinous offences.
(1) Murder.

31. Altogether 33 cases of highway robbery were instituted, involving 69 accused persons; 29 cases were disposed of, and 4 were pending at the end of the year. Out of 69 accused, 28 were convicted, 25 were discharged, 16 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(2) Highway Robbery.

(3) *Deaths.*

32. There were altogether 14 cases of dacoity dealt with by the courts this year; of which 9 were disposed of, and 5 remained pending at the end of the year. Of the 53 persons tried, 14 were convicted, 16 discharged, 2 died during the trial, and 21 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(4) *Cases submitted to the Darbar for orders.*

33. Eight murder cases from the Chief Court were submitted to the Darbar for confirmation of sentence. In 4 cases, capital punishment was recommended by the Chief Court and in the other 4 cases, life-imprisonment. All the sentences were confirmed by the Darbar.

General.

34. On account of accumulation of arrears in Jalore Hakumat Court, 215 cases were transferred to Siwana in the month of October, 1932.

The court of the Naib Hakim of Jaswantpura at Bhinmal, originally established there for patta work and later entrusted with Judicial work, has been removed after the reduction of arrears. The courts of the Naib Hakims at Nagour, Pali and Parbatsar were abolished owing to insufficient work.

The Kotwal, Jodhpur City, has been raised to the status of a Judicial Superintendent from May 1, 1932.

Vakils.

35. The number of first grade Vakils on October 1, 1931 was 76. During the year, one vakil died and 2 did not get their Sanads renewed, while 9 new law graduates were enrolled as vakils on payment of the admission fee of Rs. 300/- each. Thus, the number at the end of the year was 82. The number of second grade vakils was 124. The number of petition-writers was 43.

Extradition.

1. The subjoined table contains an analysis of the accused surrendered and received by the State during the year:—

					Number of accused surrendered by the Jodhpur State.	Number of accused surrendered to the Jodhpur State.
British India	..	..	..	..	18	18
Indian States	..	..	..	..	52	41

The extradition arrangements existing between the Jodhpur State on the one hand and the Indian States and the British Government on the other, worked quite satisfactorily.

2. The Darbar agreed to the Government of India's proposals regarding the conclusion of a reciprocal arrangement between the British Government and the State for the extradition of persons concerned in offences under the Indian Opium Act 1878, the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, and Excise and Ablari Acts in so far as they relate to Indian Hemp.

3. The Darbar, on the lines of reciprocity with the British Government, agreed to surrender accused persons for all offences not included in the Treaty but extraditable under the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

4. The draft agreement for extradition of criminals between the Jodhpur and Jhabua States is still under consideration.

5. Surrender of criminals for the offence of lurking house trespass, although not included in the Extradition agreement between the Jodhpur and Jaipur States, has been agreed to by the two States.

6. The proposal into a reciprocal extradition agreement with the Patiala State, was raised during the year under report and the draft agreement is under consideration.

7. The Jodhpur and the Baroda States have reciprocally agreed to supply confessions of accused persons recorded under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Such confessions are to be ordinarily admitted in evidence under section 80 of the Indian Evidence Act. When formal proof is considered necessary, the Magistrate recording the confession is to be examined by a commission issued by the State desiring to have the confession proved.

Jodhpur-Jaisalmer Joint Court.

8. The constitution of the joint court remained the same as during the last year. In the year under report, only one session of the court was held at Shiv in March, 1932.

44 Cases where pending on 30th September 1931 and 6 cases were instituted during the year, thus making a total 50 cases, out of which 13 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 at the close of the year.

The cases reported during the year under report were of theft or lurking house trespass. No heinous offence was reported during the year.

Revenue and Miscellaneous work in districts and Appellate Courts.

The subjoined statement shows the revenue and miscellaneous cases disposed of in Hakumats (districts):—

Patta, Lawaldi and
Revenue cases in Dis-
tricts.

			Balance on 1-10-31.	Institution	Total.	Disposals.	Loss than 6 mths	BALANCE.				Total.
								Over 6 mths.	Over 1 year.	Over 3 years.		
Patta cases	..	..	2,908	2,818	5,726	3,580	847	367	558	481	2,176
Lawaldi cases	..	..	164	173	338	215	22	10	42	18	123
Revenue court cases	..	..	222	301	525	280	10	82	60	14	245
Revenue court executions	..	..	50	147	197	115	31	43	7	1	22

Revenue Appeals.

Appeals against the orders of the Hakims in revenue cases lie to the Judicial Superintendents who are designated Revenue officers. The following statement gives details of the appeals disposed of by them:—

Revenue Courts.	Balance on 1-10-31.	Insti- tution	Total.	Dispo- sals.	B A L A N C E .					Total.
					Less than 6 mths.	Over 6 mths.	Over 1 year.	Over 3 years.		
Mallani	4	9	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Sojat	10	16	16	19	4	3	..	..	7
Sambhar	16	21	37	28	9	..	..	..	..
Phalodi	7	15	22	11	7	3	1	..	11	

Tribute and Revenue case work in Mehkma Khas.

Tribute cases

At the commencement of the year under report 58 succession cases were pending in the Mehkma Khas. The institutions during the year numbered 60 and disposals 54, leaving 64 cases pending at the close of the year.

99 miscellaneous cases relating the Patta, Betalbi, Amal-ki-chitti, arrears of Rekh and Chakri, variation in Rekh and Chakri, revision of Chakri, Hukamnama disputes and unlawful possessions, were pending at the beginning of the year. Institutions during the year numbered 336 and disposals 352, leaving 83 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Cases dealt with in Mehkma Khas.

The following statement give details of Patta, Lawaldi and other cases and appeals dealt with in Mehkma Khas:—

Patta and Lawaldi.	Balance 1-10-31.	Institution.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
(i) Appeals	87	132	219	109	110
(ii) References	147	705	852	666	186
Court of Wards and Haisiyat.					
(i) Appeals	35	57	92	66	26
(ii) Revisions and miscellaneous petitions. ..	46	31	77	58	19
Land Acquisition cases ..	45	20	65	27	38
Resumption of rent-free holdings.					
(i) Appeals	25	12	40	19	21
(ii) References	47	185	232	141	91
Other Cases	385	333	718	444	274
Total	820	1,475	2,295	1,520	775

2. Raj Advocate's Department.

Administration.

1. Lala Kewal Kishen, B. A., LL. B., continued to officiate as Raj Advocate throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Judicial Member of the State Council.

The work entrusted to this Department may be divided into three main heads. Scope.

The conduct of the non-cognizable criminal cases and some of the important cognizable cases, as well as the conduct of some of the succession cases and such other civil suits in which the interests of the Darbar are involved.

Legislative work, which includes assistance in the drafting of acts, rules and ordinances, to be brought on the Statute of the State.

Legal Remembrancer's work, which consists in giving opinions on legal matters and the drafting of legal documents concerning the State.

2. A statement showing the number of cases conducted by this department during the year under reference is detailed below:— Conduct of cases.

The civil suits in which this department is represented, are only those in which premission is accorded by the Mehkma Khas to private parties to sue the Raj Advocate as defendant. As a general rule, the Raj Advocate does not appear as plaintiff in civil suits:

Criminal cases.

Criminal cases in hand at the commencement of the year	..	58
Institutions during the year	.. ..	124
Disposals during the year	.. ..	160
Balance	.. ..	32

Civil cases.

Civil cases in hand at the commencement of the year	..	14
Institutions during the year	.. ..	18
Disposals during the year	.. ..	24
Balance	.. ..	8

The percentage of success in criminal cases during the year under reference was 68, and in civil cases 53. The number of applications for leave to sue as paupers, which were resisted, was 35.

3. As regards legislative work, a committee has been formed, consisting of a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, the Judge, District Court No. 1, and the Raj Advocate, which meets once a week. The following acts and laws have been drafted by the committee during the year under report:— Legislative work.

1. The Marwar Registration of Books Act.
2. The Marwar Small Causes Court Act.

During the year under reference, this department assisted in drafting the following rules:—

1. Rules for Regulating Public Entertainments in Marwar.
2. Rules for Places of Public Amusement.
3. Rules relating to Broadcast Receivers in Marwar.

The Hindi translation of these rules, as well as the translation of the Marwar Whipping Act, the Marwar Prisons Act, the draft Amended Marwar Criminal Procedure Code 1932, and certain bye-laws of Jodhpur Municipality, was undertaken and completed.

Legislation.

The following Enactments, and Rules and Regulations were passed during the year under report:—

1. The Marwar Whipping Act	..	..	..	..	1931
2. The Marwar Prisons Act	..	..	..	..	1932
3. The Marwar Majority Act	..	..	..	..	1932
4. The Marwar Christian Marriage Recognition Act	..	..	..	..	1932
5. Rules for regulating Public Entertainments in Marwar	..	..	..	..	1932
6. Rules relating to Broadcast Receivers in Marwar	..	..	..	..	1932
7. Rules for regulating places of Public Amusements for the Jodhpur Municipality	..	..	..	..	1932

For a complete list of enactments and statutes in force in the State, please see Appendix B.

3. Police Department and Criminal Tribes,

1. Police Department.

Personnel.

1. Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M.B.E., continued to hold charge of the Department during the year, the department being under the control of the Member of Council-in-Waiting.

Strength and cost.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force remained the same as in 1930-31:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Officers	151	151
Rank and File (Foot)	1,594	1,594
Rank and File (Mounted)	925	925
Total	2,670	2,670

The total population of the State is 21,25,982, so that the proportion of population to police is 797 to 1.

The total estimated cost of the Force for the year was Rs. 8,66,600/- against Rs. 8,73,000/- last year.

Discipline.

3. Promotions were given to 75 persons and monetary rewards to 569 for good work done during the year.

Crimes and Statistics.

4. During the year under report 1,749 cases were reported and registered against 1,756 last year. Of these 1,690 were admitted as against 1,709 of the previous year. Convictions were secured in 599 of the admitted cases as against 606 last year.

During the year under report 1,927 persons were arrested as against 1,791 in the previous year. Of these, 842 persons were convicted, 530 were discharged or acquitted, one died during the course of the trial and 471 were under trial at the end of the year as against 872 convicted, 444 discharged or acquitted, one death and 428 under trial at the end of the last year.

The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,81,437-2-9 against Rs. 1,71,611-1-9 in the previous year. Property worth Rs. 1,04,482-14-6 was recovered as against property of the value of Rs. 80,843-15-3 recovered in 1930-31.

5. An analysis of crime shows that the total number of murders committed during the year was 22, dacoities 4, and highway robberies 27 as against 28 cases of murder, 4 of dacoity, and 33 of highway robbery committed during the previous year.

Heinous Offences.

6. A comparative statement of the working of the City Police, Jodhpur, is given below:--

Working of the city Police.

					1930-31.	1931-32.
Cognizable offences reported and registered					117	133
Cases admitted					103	123
Cases sent up for trial					70	90
Cases that ended in conviction					38	42
Persons challaned					145	220
Persons convicted					51	63
Persons discharged or acquitted					54	79
Persons pending trial in law Courts					40	78
					Rs. rs. p.	Rs. rs. p.
Property stolen					10,864 13 0	15,409 14 6
Property recovered					10,331 10 9	11,308 8 0

There is a slight increase in offences compared with those of the last year and the results achieved are on the whole satisfactory.

7. The year saw a revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement in British India, and it was not surprising that its infection should spread to the Indian States. Happily, in the Jodhpur State, the infection affected only a few irresponsible individuals who seized the occasion to try and foment agitation against the State. With this object in view, they attempted, but without success, to revive the now defunct, but at one time notorious Hitkarni Sabha, and some of them set up a new organisation under the ostensibly innocent title of the Bal Bharat Sabha with a view to cloak their sinister motives. It was not long, however, before they exposed their intentions and published certain objectionable leaflets with the object of bringing the administration into disfavour. Immediate action was taken under clause 5 of Notification dated March 5, 1932 (a special Ordinance introduced to deal with subversive movements of this nature) and the Hitkarni Sabha and the Bal Bharat Sabha were declared unlawful associations. After this action was taken, no further trouble was experienced.

Working of the Railway
Police.

8. The Statistics of the working of the Railway Police are as under:—

						1930-31.	1931-32.
Cases reported	..	..	..	..	..	75	37
Cases admitted	..	..	..	..	..	72	32
Cases convicted	..	..	..	..	..	33	15
Persons arrested	..	..	..	..	..	71	42
Persons convicted	..	..	..	..	..	41	24
Persons discharged or acquitted				..	..	12	16
Persons under trial	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
						Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Property stolen	..	..	..	..	..	3,845 4 0	782 13 9
Property recovered	..	..	..	..	..	2,435 4 0	654 5 3

The results are satisfactory. They reflect the strenuous efforts made to prevent crimes of this nature which are difficult of detection. Preventive action should be, and was rightly, the chief care of the Police.

Licensing and control
of motor vehicles.

9. The total number of motor vehicles and motor cycles registered during the year was 122 and 23 while the number of driving licenses issued was 876 as against 137, 16 and 158 respectively last year. Licenses for 317 motor vehicles and 49 motor cycles were renewed during the year against 275 and 46 respectively in the preceding year. The total earnings from the licensing and renewal of motor vehicles and driving licenses amounted to Rs. 10,898-4 as against Rs. 10,817-5 last year.

Police emergency fund.

10. This fund is intended to help the needy and afflicted members of the department and has been very useful. It has at its credit a sum of Rs. 7,300/-.

Police band fund.

11. The Police Band has amply fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. It is sufficient evidence of its popularity that it has become self-supporting and has to its credit a sum of Rs. 4,200/-.

Important cases.

12. (1) Two constables of Police Station Ravan secured a camel in the possession of two deserters who, it transpired, belonged to the Rajputana Rifles. The deserters were pursued, but they shot themselves. The constables recovered two rifles with some ammunition which were sent to the Commanding Officer Rajputana Rifles, who, in sending a reward of Rs. 200/-, acknowledged the readiness and success with which requests for apprehension of deserters are tackled by the Jodhpur Police.

(2) Two members of revolutionary party in British India were arrested in Jodhpur during the year. Their object was apparently to commit a political dacoity. These arrests led to the discovery of an organised Gang in Karachi and the arrest of 8 more members of the party at Karachi all of whom were convicted. The work of the State Police in connection with this case was very much appreciated by the Government of India.

(3) A gang of cheats from the Punjab opened a concern called the 'PUNCTUAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY' the ostensible object of

which was to advance loans to villagers on a system of repayment by easy instalments. The headquarters of the 'Company' were at Ludhiana in the Punjab and branches were started in several districts in the State where they cheated State subjects to the extent of Rs. 20,000/-. As the members of the gang were all in the Punjab, it was no easy task to apprehend them, but by perseverance many of its members were arrested at Ludhiana, Ambala, Patiala, and Mianapur in the Punjab.

(4) On December 26, 1931, a big dacoity involving a loss of Rs. 30,000/- was committed by 14 armed men in the village of Chatarpura under Police Station Amber in the Jaipur State. At the request of the Jaipur State Police for co-operation and assistance, the Jodhpur Police were able to arrest eight of the accused and recover Rs. 8,000/- worth of stolen property. On the information communicated by the Jodhpur Police to the Inspector-General of Police Jaipur, the notorious leader of the gang, Magan Singh of Ajmer-Merwara was also arrested by the Ajmer Police.

II. Criminal Tribes.

1. The registered members of criminal tribes at the end of 1932 numbered 27,535 compared with 27,161 in the preceding year. The following table gives details of the population of the different tribes:—

Population

Name of tribe.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhories	..	..	..	..	7,007	6,882	8,728	23,517
Sansis	..	..	..	..	411	311	481	1,203
Bagris	..	..	..	..	608	374	597	1,579
Naiks	..	..	..	..	6	5	15	26
Minns	..	..	..	..	357	257	447	1,061
Bhills	..	..	..	..	49	37	63	149
Total					9,338	7,866	10,331	27,535

Out of the total of 27,535, adults numbered 9,338 against 9,103 in the preceding year. Of these, 874 men, against 620 in the preceding year, absented themselves from their places of settlement. Among the absentees, 169 were residents of Khalsa villages and 705 belonged to Thikanas invested with Judicial powers. At the end of the year 8,464 registered members were present at their homes, of whom 5,144 were sole cultivators, 2,132 joint cultivators, 1,126 labourers and 9 private servants, 51 were undergoing imprisonment in Central Jail, Jodhpur, and two in foreign territory.

2. 224 persons were convicted during the year for absence without leave and 91 for other offences, against 515 and 45 respectively convicted in the preceding year. The sentences awarded in the above conviction were:—

Convictions.

More than one year's imprisonment	..	..	27
Between six months and one year's imprisonment	..	..	28
Between three months and six month's imprisonment	..	..	40
Between one month and three months' imprisonment	..	..	55
Up to one month's imprisonment	..	..	115
Corporal punishment	..	..	49

Working of the Railway
Police.

8. The Statistics of the working of the Railway Police are as under:—

	1890-31.	1931-32.
Cases reported	75	37
Cases admitted	72	32
Cases convicted	33	15
Persons arrested	71	42
Persons convicted	41	24
Persons discharged or acquitted	12	16
Persons under trial	18	2
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Between one month and three months' imprisonment	56
Up to one month's imprisonment	115
Corporal punishment	49

Chowkidari Lag.

3. The Chowkidari lag was levied in 2,203 villages against 2,119 villages in the preceding year.

Area under cultivation.

4. The area in possession of the criminal tribes was 1,75,751/12 bighas compared with 1,69,751/12 bighas in the preceding year. Of this 1,50,167/8 bighas was cultivated during the year.

Livestock and ploughs.

5. The criminal tribes owned 27,860 cattle against 25,789 in the preceding year. The number of ploughs owned was 4,713 against 4,391 in 1930.

General.

6. 306 fingerprints of members of criminal tribes were taken during the year. 125 persons were released from Jail and sent to their respective places of settlement. 381 men were given temporary leave tickets to facilitate their movement in search of better livelihood. A greater number of passes were issued owing to the failure of Kharif crop.

4. Court of Wards Department.

Administration.

1. Mr. Kesho Lal P. Mehta held charge of the office of Superintendent, Court of Wards throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Revenue Member of the State Council.

Re-organisation.

2. Towards the close of the year radical changes were introduced in the system of management of the estates under the Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court. The number of Managers and Assistant Managers was increased from 3 to 9 of whom 4 are paid by the Hasiyat Court and rest by the Court of Wards.

3. The unwieldy circles of *amins* were abolished and reconstituted into hawalendars' circles. The circles thus constituted are 45 under the Court of Wards and 36 under Hasiyat. The persons appointed to these posts were given training in survey and land records and are required to maintain records very much on the same lines as in Land Revenue Department.

4. The salaries of the Superintendent and his Personal Assistant are charged to the State, while those of the rest of the staff are met out of the contributions realised from estates under management.

Receipts and Expenditure.

5. The expenditure chargeable to general administration for the salaries of the Superintendent, the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, and the Assistant Superintendent of the Hasiyat Court was Rs. 8,115/- against Rs. 8,700 in the preceding year.

The expenditure on the subordinate staff, contingencies etc., amounted to Rs. 26,636/- as compared with Rs. 32,400/- in the previous year. The receipts from contributions were Rs. 34,500/- as compared with Rs. 35,500 in the preceding year.

The closing balance of the Court of Wards personal deposit account was Rs. 1,44,226/- as shown below:—

Thikana funds	..	..	..	..	Rs. 50,793
Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court funds-bonus				70,676/-	} 93,443
Cash	..	..	..	22,767/-	
					<u>1,44,226</u>

The accounts of this fund are summarised below:—

Marriage Fund.

Opening balance	Rs. 19,925
Contribution from estates under the Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court	7,602
Interest on bonds purchased out of the Court of Wards and Hasiyat funds	3,420
Savings of Walterkrit Sabha	1,009
Recoveries against loans	9,285
Total	41,241

Payments.

Free grants	3,150
Loans without interest	4,850
Total	8,000
Closing balance	33,241

The loans from this fund recoverable from various estates at the end of the year were Rs. 14,032/-.

6. Out of 126 estates under management at the close of the year, 21 were released on account of the wards' attaining majority, 7 new estates were taken under management, leaving 112 estates under management at the close of the year. Of these Estates 45 are petty estates with an average income of less than Rs. 1,000/- each; the income of 42 estates varies from over Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 4,000/- that of 12 estates from over Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- and the remainder from over Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-.

Estates under management.

7. Four wards were receiving Education in the Mayo College during the year, 13 in the Chopasni Rajput school, 6 in other Jodhpur schools, and 8 in mofussil schools; 53 wards were receiving private education in their thikanas; 3 were under administrative training and 2 under military training. The remainder were either too old or too young to receive education.

Education of Wards.

8. A sum Rs. 10,000/- was invested in cash certificates and 6 per cent. treasury bonds (Rs. 6,000/- for the Thakur of Babra and Rs. 4,000/- for the Thakur of Nosar). The total investments held in trust at the end of the year amount to Rs. 1,27,400/-.

Investment.

9. A sum of Rs. 99,761/- was paid towards public debts and Rs. 15,849/- towards private debts.

Payment of debts.

10. The state of the case work will appear from the following figures:—

Case work.

Particulars.	Opening balance.	Institutions.	Disposal.	Balance.
Original side	118	70	157	31
Appeal	8	58	66	7

Hasiyat Court,

(Encumbered Estates under Management.)

Administration.

11. Lala Panna Lal continued to hold charge as Assistant, Superintendent, Hasiyat court.

Eleven new estates were taken under management; none was released. The estates under management at the close of the year were 167.

Settlement of debt.

12. The jagirdars of 11 estates encumbered to the extent of Rs. 1,61,964/- were disqualified from managing their estates.

13. The total indebtedness of the jagirdars disqualified stood as follows at the end of the year:—

	Rs.
Public debts	10,45,545
Private debts	18,13,110
Total ..	28,58,655

Receipts.

14. The receipts of the estates under management were Rs. 2,29,769/- as against Rs. 1,60,800/- in the previous year.

Payments towards public and private debts were as under:—

	Rs.
Public debts	46,939
Private debts	37,599
Total ..	84,538

A sum of Rs. 1,42,726/- was in deposit in the treasury (including Rs. 50,000/- placed as a fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India).

Cases.

15. At the close of the last year, 105 cases were actually pending as against 52 shown in last year's report; 115 new cases were registered, and 115 were decided, leaving a balance of 105 cases.

5. Central Jail.

Administration.

1. Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E., held charge of the department throughout the year, the department being under the Control of the Vice-President of the State Council.

Strength.

2. The year opened with 656 prisoners in the jail, including 38 undertrial prisoners. Admissions and discharges during the year were 1,186 and 1,176 respectively, leaving 666 prisoners in Jail at the close of the year. The average daily number was 649.17 against 662.61 in the preceding year.

Health & Vital Statistics.

3. The general health of the prisoners was good. There were four deaths against eight in the previous year.

The following statement shows the analysed figures as compared with those of the preceding year.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Daily average number	662.31	649.17
Maximum number any one day	702	693
Daily average sick	53.85	48.55
Number of deaths in and out of the hospital	8	4
Death rate per mille per annum of the average number of inmates	12.07	6.16

4. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good; there were only 73 Jail offences against 85 of the previous year.

5. There were four executions against three of the last year.

6. At the commencement of the year there were 38 undertrial prisoners in the Jail. Admissions and releases during the year were 326 and 299 respectively, leaving 65 undertrial prisoners at the close of the year.

The average period of detention of an undertrial prisoner was one month and 18 days as compared with two months and 28 days of the previous year.

7. At the beginning of the year there was only one civil prisoner in Jail and ten were admitted during the year. All were released by the end of the year.

Civil prisoners.

8. Special remissions were granted to 208 convicts and 42 convicts were released on the birthdays of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, and Shree Bada Maharaja Kunwar Sahib. General remissions were granted to all the convicts on the birthday of the Heir-apparent to the Jaipur State. In exercise of his pre-rogative of mercy, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to order the release of two convicts on medical grounds.

Releases and Special Remissions.

Three long-termed convicts were released on showing exceptionally good behaviour.

9. The total receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 35,935/- and Rs. 91,506/- respectively against Rs. 36,431/- and Rs. 1,01,637/- respectively in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts from Jail manufactures were Rs. 28,078/- against Rs. 30,624/- in 1930-31. The decrease was due to certain large orders remaining uncompleted at the close of the year.

10. An improved pattern of zinc body tickets for the convicts, was introduced.

General.

A Motor Lorry or Prison Van for the conveying of prisoners to and from the Courts, was introduced during the year.

With the admission of a couple of long-termed potter convicts; pottery work was introduced in the Jail Factory.

6. Marwar Soldiers' Board.

1. The Marwar Soldiers' Board, which is affiliated to the Rajputana Provincial Board, was constituted in 1919. The main functions of the Board are:—

Functions

- (1) finding employment for ex-soldiers;
- (2) helping the sons of ex-soldiers in their studies by recommending them for the admission to schools and for scholarships; and
- (3) enquiring into any legitimate grievances of ex-soldiers and their dependants.

Constitution.**2. The Board consists of:—**

- (1) Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji—*President*.
- (2) Thakur Madho Singhji—*Honorary Secretary*.
- (3) Thakur Hem Singhji.
- (4) Ex-Subedar Bahadur Singh.
- (5) Ex-Honorary Lt. Major Rissaldar Balwant Singh.
- (6) Ex-Subedar Mangal Singh.
- (7) Ex-Risaldar Mangal Singh.
- (8) Ex-Risaldar Gordhan Singh.
- (9) Ex-Risaldar Geeg Singh.
- (10) Ex-Subedar Doula Ram.
- (11) Ex-Risaldar Major Hamid Khan.

Meetings.

3. One meeting of the Board, was held in the month of September 1932. The President attended the meeting of the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board held at Mount Abu on 1st June, 1932.

Civil Employment to ex-soldiers.

4. 45 ex-soldiers were given employment in the various departments of the State. The Board decided to issue an appeal to the heads of the various departments of the State to give preferential treatment to ex-soldiers in filling up posts such as those of chowkidars, chaprasis etc.

Scholarships to children or dependants of ex-soldiers.

5. On the recommendation of the Board, 2 students received scholarships from the Rajputana Soldiers' Board Fund and one student from the Silver Wedding Fund. The scholarships awarded to 2 students of the Jaswant College were renewed for one year. The Board also recommended two sons of ex-soldiers for admission to the Rajput Schools (Chopasni), Jodhpur.

Relief for Indian Army.

6. The cases of 7 widows were investigated and relief was recommended. One of them has been granted a temporary pension of Rs. 3/- p. m. for 2 years' the other cases are still undecided.

Relief from Indian & British Military Marine Relief Fund.

7. The cases of 5 persons were investigated and recommended to the proper authorities.

General.

8. The Members of the Board toured in their respective circles and the President of the Board utilized his visits to the Hakumats in going into grievances of ex-soldiers.

7. Census.

Pandit Bishamber Nath conducted the Census operations of 1931 in the State.

The preliminary work of house-numbering and enumeration was conducted up to time and the final statements were checked on the night of the 26th, and 27th February 1931, the final enumeration day.

The total population of the State was reported to be 2,125,982 against 1,841,642 in 1921, out of which 94,736 reside in the city of Jodhpur and 2,031,246 in the districts.

The *sub montane* districts of Bali, Desuri, Sojat and Jaitaran have a density of population ranging between 100 and 137 per square mile, while the districts of Bilara, Didwana, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Merta, Pali and Siwana return a density of 60 to 100 and the figures for the remaining districts are below 60.

Exclusive of the Jaipur moiety of the Sambhar Shamlat Area, the towns and villages of the Jodhpur State number 4,339 out of which 181, on the present occasion, were found to be uninhabited reducing the number of inhabited villages and towns to 4,158. Of these, 26 were towns and 4,132 were villages. 97 villages have population of more than 2,000 ranging between 2,003 and 4,547.

Out of the total population of 2,125,982 the urban population numbers 283,463 and the remaining 1,842,519 belong to the rural area.

The subjoined memo classifies the districts by population:—

(a) Exceeding 1 lac but less than 1.80. lacs.	{	1. Mallani.	6. Merta.
		2. Jalor.	7. Sojat.
		3. Nagour.	8. Bali.
		4. Jodhpur.	9. Didwana.
		5. Jaswantpura.	10. Parbatsar.
(b) Exceeding 50 thousand but less than one lac.	{	1. Jaitaran.	5. Sambhar (Marwar).
		2. Phalodi.	6. Bilara.
		3. Sanchores.	7. Shergarh.
		4. Desuri.	8. Pali.
(c) Less than 50 thousand.	{	1. Siwana.	4. Jodhpur moiety of Sambhar Shamlat.
		2. Sheo.	
		3. Pachpadra.	

Classified by religion the population of the Jodhpur State stands as under:—

No.	Religion				Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Hindu	..	..	..	960,902	868,396	1,829,298
2.	Jain	..	..	..	52,587	61,082	113,669
3.	Arya	..	..	..	1,110	1,033	2,143
4.	Sikh	..	..	..	17	17	34
5.	Animist	..	..	..	1,653	1,585	3,241
6.	Muslim	..	..	..	93,234	83,629	176,863
7.	Christian	..	..	..	386	300	686
8.	Zoroastrians	..	..	..	23	25	48
	Total				1,109,912	1,016,070	2,125,982

More than 70% of the Jains belong to the Svetambari sect, and more than 90% of the Muslims are Sunnies.

CHAPTER VI.

Commercial Departments.

1. Jodhpur Railway.

Manager.

1. Mr. J. W. Gordon, O.B.E., Manager, Jodhpur Railway proceeded on 8 months' leave with effect from April 23, 1932 and Mr. R. J. Baumgartner officiated him. The Jodhpur Railway was under the control of the Vice-President of the State Council.

Railway Mileage.

2. The total mileage of the railway at the end of the year was 751·36 against 752·81 in the preceding year.

Financial results

3. The following statement gives the financial results of the railway as compared with those of 1930-31:—

Description.	1930—31.	1931—32.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total capital outlay including construction and suspense ..	4,45,38,316	4,49,46,551
2. Total capital outlay on open line including suspense only ..	3,94,42,674	3,98,14,101
3. Gross earnings	71,68,819	63,63,811
4. Gross earnings per train mile	5·60	5·47
5. Working expenses	39,04,912	35,07,664
6. Working expenses per train mile	3·05	3·02
7. Net earnings	32,61,907	28,56,147
8. Percentage of total working expenses to gross earnings ..	54·49	55·12
9. Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay on open line including construction and suspense.	7·32	8·35
10. Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay including suspense.	8·27	7·17

Equipment.

4. The following rolling stock is owned by the Railway:—

Description.	1930—31.	1931—32.
	No.	No.
1. Locomotives	108	108
2. Passenger carriages	231	234
3. Other passenger carriages	90	91
4. Goods stock	2604	2603

Passenger traffic.

5. The sub-joined table shows the number of passengers carried and the coaching earnings during the year:—

Description.	1930—31.	1931—32.
1. Number of passengers carried	22,09,344	19,98,431
	Miles.	Miles.
2. Passenger miles	11,01,38,640	11,00,84,955
3. Average journey	49·85	55·09
	Rs.	Rs.
4. Earnings from passengers carried	23,58,375	22,49,318
	Pies.	Pies.
5. Average rate charged per passenger per mile	4·11	3·92
	Rs.	Rs.
6. Total coaching earnings	26,95,511	26,33,750

6. The tonnage of goods carried and the earnings from goods traffic were as under:— Goods Traffic.

Description.	1930—31.	1931—32.
	Tons.	Tons.
1. Number of tons carried	5,62,246	6,56,038
	Miles.	Miles.
2. Net ton miles	10,35,56,452	8,71,71,731
	Rs.	Rs.
3. Earnings from tonnage carried	41,28,163	33,74,176
	Pies.	Pies.
4. Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile ..	7.65	7.48
5. Total goods earnings	41,39,328	33,86,459

7. The sub-joined statement gives the train miles for the year under report as compared with that of the previous year:— Train Miles.

Description.	1930—31.	1931—32.
1. Passenger	3,32,974	2,64,598
2. Mixed	6,57,296	6,71,003
3. Goods	2,58,312	2,06,081
4. Departmental	31,015	21,084
Total	12,79,597	11,62,746

The decrease in passenger train miles is due to the conversion of the 5 Up passenger train from Kuchaman road to Jodhpur and (2) the 6 Down and 8 Down from Merta Road to Kuchaman Road from December 20, 1931, into mixed trains.

The increase under mixed trains was due to the conversion of the above-mentioned passenger trains and so also of the 9 Up Goods from Jodhpur to Luni Junction from December 16, 1931 and introduction of 21 Up and 23 Down consequent on the opening of Bhinmal-Raniwara Section from March 1, 1931.

The decrease in goods train mileage resulted in a decrease in goods earnings.

The decrease in departmental train miles was due to the running of fewer ballast trains.

8. The details of capital expenditure are as under:—

Capital Expenditure.

Heads.	1930—31.	1931—32.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Structural Engineering works	2,03,981	2,18,082
2. Equipment	17,632	59,176
3. Rolling stock	92,382	1,04,155
4. General charges	536	5,209
5. Collieries .. .. .	..	..
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..
Total	3,14,534	3,86,622

Working Expenses.

9. The details of the working expenses of the Railway are as under:—

Heads.	1930—31.	1931—32.	Difference.
1. General Administration	9,58,910	8,86,519	—72,391
2. Ordinary Repairs & Maintenance	11,80,815	9,30,052	—2,50,763
3. Operating expenses	9,80,548	8,20,533	—1,60,015
4. Fuel	5,10,153	4,45,191	—64,962
5. Renewals & Replacements	2,74,486	4,25,369	+ 1,50,883
Total working expenses ..	39,04,912	35,07,664	—3,97,248

Stores Balance.

10. The stores balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,45,747 against Rs. 13,46,822 in the preceding year.

Compensation claims.

11. Rs. 444/- against Rs. 2,621/- in the preceding year were paid in compensation claims.

Staff

12. The subjoined statement gives the total number of employees on the railway.

Particulars.	1930—31.		1931—32.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
1 Europeans	31	..	28	..
2. Anglo-Indians	23	..	19	..
3. Indians	6,857	..	6,727	..
Total ..	6,911	27,93,777	6774	26,32,809

The decrease was mainly due to:—

1. Fewer construction works being carried out during the year.
2. Reduction in permanent establishment, and the vacancies caused by death and retirement during the year not being filled up.
3. Abolition of the Crew system.

Lines under construction.

13. The realignment of the line from Sanward to Sujangarh *via* Ladnu was carried out and the old Sanward-Jaswantgarh-Sujangarh line and the Ladnu branch was abandoned and dismantled.

The final location survey of the Cutch project from Ramsar to Piprala was completed.

Accidents and floods.

14. (1) The Samdari-Raniwara Branch line and the main line between Jaisingdar and Gadra Road were breached and the line near Kavas was flooded on account of exceptionally heavy rains from August 27 to September 1, 1931, resulting in slight interruption in traffic.

The Samdari-Raniwara Branch line was previously breached in July due to the same reason.

(2) A serious accident occurred on February 15, 1931 between Narainpura and Kuchaman Road, when the rear portion of 111 Up Goods train parted between Makrana and Narainpura and collided with Up shuttle goods train, resulting in the death of one man and serious injuries to two others. The estimated cost of this accident was Rs. 96,000/-.

15. Motor-bus competition has increased in certain areas where trains had been temporarily cancelled, mainly on the Jodhpur-Marwar Junction section though competition has not become so serious as in British India. With a view to attract passenger traffic back to the railway the 1 Up and 2 Down mails now stop at all stations between Luni Junction and Marwar Junction with satisfactory results. It is hoped to overcome a proportion of the road competition to Ladnu by the new re-alignment of the Degana-Sujangarh Branch through Ladnu.

Motor bus Competition.

16. On the Degana-Sujangarh Section new flag stations were opened at Jaswantgarh and Balsamand. Jaisingdar Station was re-opened as a crossing station on February 29, 1932.

Station opened or closed.

The following stations were closed for all traffic in through booking with foreign railways:—

Kheduli.

Basni.

Ati-Malani.

Bhinwarlai.

Bania Sanda Dhora.

Bidiad.

17. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways circle No. 5 inspected the line during the year.

Inspection.

2. Public Works Department.

1. This department is composed of the following sub-departments or branches:—

(1) The Public Works Department, which deals with Buildings, Communications, Irrigation, Water Supply and Drainage.

(2) The Gardens Department.

(3) The Water Works Department.

(4) The Development Department.

Staff.

The department was in charge of Mr. S. G. Edgar, (Imperial Service of Engineers) as Superintending Engineering with Mr. Fergusson as Executive Engineer and Mr. Kishore Lal Mathur as Assistant Executive Engineer. In addition, there are five Assistant Engineers in charge of sub-divisions and also separate officers in-charge of the Aerodromes, Development, and Water Works Departments. The department was under the control of the Finance Member of the State Council.

Accounts.

2. The budget estimates in this combined department and the actual receipts and expenditure against these estimates during the year 1931/32 were as follows:—

				Budget.	Actuals.
				Rs.	Rs.
(a) Receipts.	(1) Public Works Department	..	..	85,000	2,33,386
	(2) Gardens	..	..	3,600	1,964
	(3) Water Works	..	..	75,400	88,741
	(4) Development	..	..	70,000	76,442
	Total	..	..	<u>2,34,000</u>	<u>4,00,533</u>

				Budget.	Actuals.
(b) Expenditure. (i) Revenue.	(1) Public Works Department (including Abu Houses.)	..	..	7,01,220	7,42,197
	(2) Gardens (including the Zoo)	..	..	84,100	82,606
	(3) Water Works	..	..	43,800	56,012
	(4) Development	..	..	26,500	22,655
	Total	..	..	<u>8,55,620</u>	<u>9,03,470</u>

				Budget.	Actuals.
(ii) Capital.	(1) Public Works Department—				
	(a) Buildings	..	..	17,61,140	16,94,744
	(b) Communications	..	..	68,400	71,956
	(c) Irrigation	..	..	12,700	12,302
	(d) Water Supply and Drainage	..	..	3,11,100	2,64,664
	Total	..	..	<u>21,53,340</u>	<u>20,43,666</u>
	(2) Gardens Department	..	..	..	..
	(3) Water Works	..	..	17,130	20,941
	(4) Development	..	..	63,400	16,619
	Total	..	..	<u>22,33,870</u>	<u>20,81,226</u>

Sources of Receipts.

3. The chief source of regular income in the Public Works Department is revenue derived from charges levied for water supplied from irrigation reservoirs to agriculturists. During the year under review the area under irrigation was 63,273 bighas and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,17,700 against an estimate of Rs. 1,44,760, which, in view of the very unfavourable agricultural conditions, was satisfactory. The average income of the past five years works out to Rs. 77,200.

4. Second in importance are the earnings of the Water Works Department derived from water rates levied in Jodhpur which amounted to some Rs. 87,000. During the year the water rate was increased from four annas to eight annas a thousand gallons. The full benefit of this increase will not, however, be felt until the year 1932/33.

5. The only other substantial form of revenue is that derived from the activities of the Development Department by the sale of land and patta (title) fees charged. This department started only three years ago, is rapidly expanding. During the past year many schemes of development have been started and others have been planned. Large areas of land have been reclaimed and laid out into building sites which will produce substantial revenue in future years.

6. The bulk of the total expenditure figure of Rs. 7,42,197 under Public Works Department is composed of expenditure on repairs—the remainder is due to establishment and contingent charges. The following are the details:—

Details of Expenditure.
(a) Revenue
Expenditure.

Public Works Department.

	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Establishment	2,13,420	1,97,318
(b) Contingencies non-recurring & recurring	39,780	30,003
(c) Stores incidental and maintenance charges	25,500	24,612
(d) Repairs		2,53,115
(i) Buildings	1,92,450	1,50,039
(ii) Communications	1 44,800	51,411
(iii) Irrigation	50,920	35,699
(iv) Water Supply Drainage	34,350	
Total	<u>7,01,220</u>	<u>7,42,197</u>

The repair grants were very much reduced [during the year owing to the necessity for rigid economy.

Buildings.

7. The most important works undertaken during the year were:—

(b) Capital Expenditure

(a) THE WINDHAM HOSPITAL—

The expenditure actually incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 7,35,610—bringing the total outlay on the building upto date to Rs. 15,30,598 inclusive of land acquisition costs. This building was completed and opened in September, 1932.

(b) THE CHITTAR HILL PALACE—

The outlay on this work, which is being constructed to the design and under the supervision of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F. R. I., B. A., during the year amounted to Rs. 6,13,460, making a total up to date of Rs. 23,24,007.

(c) WESTERN INDIAN STATES MOTORS—

The premises for Western Indian States Motors (a motor company controlled by the State) which were started last year by the building of a show room, were completed by the addition of a large repair and paint shop.

(d) AERODROMES—

Ten aerodromes in the districts were constructed during the year three of them being made at outlying places through the agency of Jodhpur Railway.

It is of interest here to record the very rapid development in aviation in the State in recent years as illustrated by the number of aeroplanes visiting the Aerodrome at Jodhpur.

1929/30	..	..	..	99
1930/31	..	..	..	246
1931/32	..	..	..	340

Communications.

8. The total length of metalled roads in the State at the end of the year was 273·64 miles as against 272·51 miles in 1930/31 the increase of 1·13 miles represents a road constructed during the year from Jalore Railway station to Jalore Town.

9. The treating of roads in the neighbourhood of Jodhpur with tarmac and other dust preventatives was proceeded with and the length of roads completed, was increased from 2·75 to 8·13 miles. Considerable expansion took place during the year in the development of 'Kutch' district roads to make them motorable, the total length being increased from 233 to 560·5 miles.

The proceeds from the sale of motor service monopoly rights yielded Rs. 46,917 payable in instalments over the period of the different leases. The total amount spent on development of roads was Rs. 68,201/- out of which Rs. 25,000 was derived from the refund of the State share of the extra excise duty imposed on petrol to create a Central Road Fund and the balance Rs. 43,201/- was met from State funds.

Water Supply and Drainage.

10. The main feature in the works programme under this head during the year was the commencement of a new reservoir in the Golasni valley, some six miles from Jodhpur, to augment the water supply of Jodhpur city. The estimated cost of the dam, draw-off valve tower and overflow amounted to Rs. 3 lacs. His Highness the Maharaja made a munificent contribution of a sum of Rs. 2 lacs towards the cost, and with His Highness' permission the reservoir is to be called the Umed Sagar.

This reservoir is part of a general scheme to deal with the ever-increasing needs of the city in the matter of water supply and delivery. The requirements of a rapidly increasing population has outgrown the present supply and distribution system. The complete scheme embraces not only the construction of the reservoir and feeder channels in the catchment area, but also a reorganisation of the distribution lines and the provision of a filtered water supply hitherto unknown in Jodhpur. The project will be spread over a period of years, but the reservoir will be ready before the rains of 1933; in fact, it would have been ready to store the rain water of 1932, but for unfortunate setbacks in the course of constructing the dam and a phenomenal flood before it could be completed, which caused extensive damage to the dam. In one night 6½ inches of rain fell in 2½ hours over the catchment area and the level of water rose 15½ feet.

11. In the matter of drainage, no works of any magnitude were constructed. The year was devoted heavily to taking stock of the general situation and long-delayed requirements of Jodhpur city and drawing out a scheme to deal with the matter. The abnormally heavy rain on the 7th August, when considerable floods occurred amply, demonstrated the need for remodelling and extending the present system. This will now be taken up.

The total rainfall at Jodhpur during the year was 11.35 inches, some two inches or so below the average.

3. Jodhpur State Electrical Department.

1. This Department consists of the following Sub-Departments:—

Administration.

- (1) Electric Section.
- (2) Mechanical Section.
- (3) Ice and Aerated Water Factory Section.
- (4) Conservancy & Dumping Ground.
- (5) Telephones.
- (6) Stores.
- (7) Accounts General Office.

These different sub-Departments are under the control of the Electrical Engineer, Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Department being under the control of the Finance Member of the State Council.

2. Owing to financial stringency the budget of this Department was considerably curtailed and Capital Works amounting to Rs. 1,36,970 only were sanctioned, and in addition, the strictest economy was exercised in all expenditure incurred. Therefore, some of the ordinary works were deferred and works amounting to Rs. 1,09,379/- only were carried out against the grant of Rs. 1,36,970 as follows:—

Capital Works.

Capital Expenditure.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Electrical Section.	1,32,530	1,06,143
(2) Mechanical Section . . . . .	..	5
(3) Ice and Aerated Water factory . . . . .	..	..
(4) Telephone Section.	2,440	1,634
(5) Conservancy and Dumping Ground	2,000	1,597
Total	1,36,970	1,09,379

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.

3. The actual receipts and expenditure under each head of the budget as compared with the grant are as detailed below:—

					Budget Grant.	Actuals.
					Rs.	Rs.
Revenue, Receipt.	(a) Electric Section				4,13,000	6,16,503
	(b) Mechanical Section				17,700	34,834
	(c) Ice and Aerated Water Factory				50,500	54,311
	(d) Telephone Section				10,600	23,523
	(e) Conservancy and Dumping Ground				2,200	8,251
	(f) Stores				3,000	2,544
	Total				4,97,000	7,39,966
Expenditure.	(1) Electric Section				2,23,350	4,06,322
	(2) Mechanical				16,700	37,820
	(3) Ice and Aerated Water Factory				26,200	28,893
	(4) Telephone Section				8,100	18,048
	(5) Conservancy and Dumping Ground				33,200	31,975
	(6) Stores				12,100	11,490
	Total				3,19,650	5,38,448

The above figures include all recoverable works finally debitable either to Maintenance or Capital.

The actual working results of the sub-Departments, showing both direct and indirect charges, and the revenue due to the Department for the year are shown in the *proforma* Accounts, which are published separately. These results show that the Department has made a net profit of Rs. 58,166/- during the year as compared with Rs. 51,400 in the previous year.

4. Press and Stationery Department.

Administration.

1. The Office of the Superintendent was held throughout the year 1931-32 by Mr. Harnam Singh Chadha, the Department being under the control of the Finance Member of the State Council.

Buildings.

2. The plan to enlarge and alter the present buildings was again held in abeyance owing to financial stringency. It has now been decided that the proposed extensions and alterations shall be carried out during the coming year. The volume and standard of work attained during the past two years has outgrown the present accommodation and the extension and remodelling of the Press is very badly needed.

Training.

3. During the year under review a member of the staff was sent to Bombay to study Die Printing in colours, and in future the Press will be in a position to undertake this class of specialised work.

Daily average No. of employees

4. The daily average number of persons employed in the Press during the year under report fell from 117 to 99. This fall is due partly to a temporary falling off in orders, largely from the Jodhpur Railway on account of economy, but also to a reduction in labour required as the result of better organization.

81217
77712

5. There was no accident in the Press during the year under review.

Accidents.

6. No new machinery was purchased during the year.

Equipment.

7. The number of subscribers to the State Gazette rose from 552 to 604 during the year. The increase in demand is due to the fact that the form in which the Gazette is published has been revised and it now contains much more matter of public interest.

State Gazette.

8. With the exception of a few small items (which have since been recovered) no bills were outstanding on private accounts at the close of the year.

Outstandings against private individuals.

9. (a) The accounts of the Department were audited by the Local Inspecting Staff and were found in order. An important suggestion made by them which deserves mention, was that the existing overhead charges on sale of stationery should be raised from 6½ % to 10 % and that departmental service forms should be subject to the same overhead charges. The suggestion was approved by the Darbar and brought into force with effect from 1st May, 1932.

Accounts.

(b) During the year, arrangements have been made to print and keep in stock all forms required by the Jodhpur Railway.

This procedure was adopted to overcome the inconvenience arising from heavy periodical indents.

10. The gross revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 60,026/12/- while the expenditure against revenue was Rs. 53,701/5/6, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 6,325-7-1. The policy in the Press so far as State departments are concerned, is to charge only the actual cost of printing done or stationery articles supplied.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The surplus during the last year was Rs. 5,768/13/2. Notwithstanding the fact there was less work, the results are thus better than in the previous year. This is due to the fact that every economy was exercised under each and every head of the expenditure.

CHAPTER VII.

Military Departments.

1. Military Secretary

Administration.

1. Colonel Thakur Pirthisinghji was in charge of the department throughout the year as Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

2. The cost of the Military Secretary's office was Rs. 33,400/- against Rs. 28,733/- in the preceding year.

State Forces.

3. The State Forces at the end of the year were made up as follows:—

- Regular.*
1. Sardar Risala.
 2. Sardar Infantry & Transport Corps.
 3. Military State Band.
 4. Military Station Hospital.
- Irregular.* Corps of Cycle Sowars.

2. Sardar Risala.

Command.

4. The Commanding Officer during the year was Lieutenant Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohat.

Strength.

5. The strength of the regiment was the same as in the preceding year, viz; 672 officers and men.

Cost.

6. The total cost of regiment was Rs. 6,31,116/- as against Rs. 6,69,003/- in the preceding year.

Inspections.

7. The following Officers inspected the regiment in January, 1932:—

- (a) The Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, Jaipur.
- (b) The Technical Adviser for Weapon Training, Indian States Forces.
- (c) Captain W. N. Powell, Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces.

Training.

8. The following Officers qualified in the courses mentioned against each:—

1. Capt. Bahadur Singh . . Senior Officer's Course, Jaipur.
2. Lieut. Bir Singh Hyderabad (Deccan).
3. Lieut. Keshri Singh . . Army School of Signalling, Poona.
4. 2nd Lieut. Bhawani Singh, Machine Gun Course, Ahmednagar.
5. Jamadar Nathu Singh . . Army School of Education, Belgaum.

6. Lance Dafedar Sukh Singh, Musketry Course, Pachmari.
7. Lance Dafedar Bagh Singh " " "
8. Lance Dafedar Nandu Singh Survey Course, Roorkee.

Promotions.

9. The following promotions were Gazetted during the year:—

1. Lieut. Kalyan Singh to be Captain.
2. Lieut. Bir Singh to be Adjutant.
3. Risaldar Mohobat Singh to be Lieutenant.
4. Jamedars Samel Singh, Mangal Singh, Madho Singh, and Bhim Singh to be Risaldars.
5. Dafedar Majors Magan Singh, Amar Singh, Chhog Singh, Dol Singh and Madan Singh to be Jamedars.
6. Dafedars Pirdan Singh and Nathu Singh to be Jamedars.

General

10. 34 remounts were purchased during the year.

11. The A. B. C. and Headquarter Squadrons moved to Sanderao village in December 1931 for manœuvres.

12. The regiment won the following events:—

(1) At the Fifth Annual Military Tournament Ajmer, 1932.

(a) Team events :

Dismounted :

Football—First.

Mounted :

Team Jumping First.

Handy Hunter Competition-First.

Lloyd Lindsay Race-First.

Olympia Competition-First.

Dummy Thrusting-First.

(b) Individual events.

In individual mounted events, Lieut. Kalyan Singh stood first in the Best Charger class.

(c) Polo Pony Show,

Best Polo Pony (light) "Ahilya"

(d) Other prizes.

The Sardar Risala won the Best Unit Mounted Events' Challenge Shield.

(2) At the Army Rifle Association, Meerut.

(a) Team events.

The Sardar Risala team won the Military Advisers' cup held under the auspices of the Army Rifle Association.

(b) Individual events.

Quartermaster Dafedar Sadool Singh stood first in Indian States Forces Championship; first in Indian States Forces, Class VII; and 3rd in all-India Mounted Events.

3. Sardar Infantry & Transport Corps.

- Command.** 13. The Commanding Officer during the year was Lt. Col. Rao Raja Sujan Singh.
- Strength.** 14. The strength was 796 in the Sardar Infantry and 73 in the Transport Corps, as compared with 793 and 73 in the preceding year.
- Expenditure.** 15. The total cost of the regiment was Rs. 4,19,644 against Rs. 4,51,560/- in the preceding year.
- Inspections.** 16. The following Officers inspected the regiment:—
 1. The Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, in December, 1931 and August 1931.
 2. Captain W. N. Powell, M. C., Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces in January, 1932.
 3. The Technical Adviser for Weapon Training, Indian States Forces in January, 1932.
- Training.** 17. The following officers qualified at the courses mentioned below:—
 (1) Lt. Dhokal Singh .. Senior Officers' School, Jaipur.
 (2) 2nd Lt. Ram Singh .. Pioneer Course, Nahan.
 (3) Havaldar Asa Ram .. Small Arms School, Pachmari.
 (4) Havaldar Chiman Ram .. Pioneer Course, Faridkot.
- Promotions.** 18. The following promotions were Gazetted during the year:—
 1. Lt. Quartermaster Tilok Ram to be Captain.
 2. Subedar Jawahir Singh to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
 3. Jamedars Ranjeet Singh and Teja Ram to be Subedars.
 4. Havaldar Major Dungar Singh and Quartermaster Havaldar Narain Ram to be Jamedars.
- General.** 19. The regiment participated in the fifth Annual Military Tournament Rajputana States Forces held at Ajmer and won the Hockey Challenge Shield.
 20. The Battalion moved to Barli in February, 1932 for manoeuvres. Captain E. A. Stead Officiating Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, Jaipur, was present for some time at the camp training.

4. Military Station Hospital.

- General health and treatment.** 21. The general health of the troops was satisfactory. The number of in-door patients at the hospital was 459 of whom 430 were cured as compared with 429 in-door patients and 416 cured during the previous year. Four died and 25 remained under treatment at the close of the year.
22. The average daily out-door attendance was 21 against 25 in the preceding year.

23. The cost of maintenance of the hospital was Rs. 21,328/- against Rs. 26,270/- in the preceding year. Expenditure.

5. State Military Band.

24. The strength of the band was 40. Strength.

25. The cost amounted to Rs. 38,140/- against Rs. 38,372 in the preceding year. Expenditure.

6. Killejat and Palki Khana.

26. Both the Fort and the Palki Khana were in charge of Thakur Kesri Singh throughout the year. Administration.

27. The cost of the Jodhpur Fort Establishment and Palki Khana came to Rs. 6,046 and Rs. 5,963 against Rs. 5,766 and Rs. 5,205 respectively in 1931-32. Expenditure.

List of Appendices.

- A.—Speeches delivered on the occasion of the visit of the Hon'ble Sir L. W. Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
 - B.—Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during 1931-32.
 - C.—Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during 1931-32.
 - D.—Statement showing the rates of Food Grains during 1931-32.
 - E.—Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State during 1931-32.
 - F.—Statement showing Budget & Accounts during 1931-32.
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APPENDIX 'A'.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur gave a State Banquet in honour of the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, on Saturday, January 30, 1932. Among those present were Lady Reynolds, Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C. I. E., Resident, Mrs. Mackenzie, and Officials and Sardars of the State. His Highness made the following speech in proposing the toast of the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds:—

SIR LEONARD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is more than four years ago that, at a Banquet in Jodhpur, I welcomed to Rajputana my distinguished guest and friend, who was then the Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, and wished him all success throughout his time in this important part of India. Since then, I have followed his career with interest and pleasure. That it has been successful and that his work has been appreciated, is evidenced by the conferment upon him, last year, of the well-deserved honour of K. C. I. E. Nowhere was this distinction more welcomed than in Jodhpur where he was Resident for five years.

Sir Leonard Reynolds alarmed us all, last rains, by a sudden and serious illness; and it was a great relief to know that his operation was completely successful, and that, after an astonishingly brief holiday, he was able to resume his duties.

On the last occasion, I referred, at some length, to the activities of different departments in my State. Though I venture to claim that development and progress have continued, I propose to confine myself to-night, to a few matters.

The New Hospital, whose history is well-known to Sir Leonard, is now nearing completion. Without exaggeration, I think that we can claim that it will be one of the best and most up-to-date hospitals in Northern India. The architect, Mr. George, and my Principal Medical Officer, Mr. Hayward, have devoted much time and labour to an institution, which will greatly increase the efficiency and scope of our efforts to cope with disease.

Since Sir Leonard Reynolds was last here, a Flying Club has been inaugurated at Jodhpur, and the opening ceremony, last November, by Air Marshal Sir John Steel, was largely attended. Recently, the Jodhpur State has undertaken to co-operate in the despatch of Mails by air from Delhi and Karachi to Bombay.

A new hospital has been constructed on modern lines in the immediate neighbourhood of the aerodrome and will I hope, be used by visitors who are now coming in increasing numbers to Jodhpur.

A work, which I know will appeal to my guests, is the proposed construction of a large Reservoir near Chopasni which, if successful, will satisfactorily deal with the perennial difficulty of an adequate supply of water in the city of Jodhpur. The survey and plans have been completed under the skilful direction of my Superintending Engineer, Mr. Edgar; and, if all goes well, the reservoir will be ready before the next rains. The town of Jodhpur with its large and increasing population will benefit greatly by this project.

We are also carrying out a Town Development scheme in the suburbs of Jodhpur, which will both relieve the congestion in the city, and will provide adequate accommodation in a healthy locality for persons who are no longer content to live in the somewhat cramped conditions prevailing in the town.

It is impossible under present conditions to avoid a reference to the existing financial stringency. Fortunately, our finances have so far not been disturbed quite to the same extent as those of British India; but, the agricultural depression and unfavourable trade conditions in British India, and indeed throughout the world, have affected and are likely to affect increasingly substantial heads of revenue, such as Railways and Customs. As a precautionary measure, the Members of my Council and Heads of Departments have already effected economies and are exploring means of further retrenchment.

It is not possible for me on this occasion to omit a reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement with its accompanying turmoil, which, unfortunately is disturbing British India at present. Happily, the vast majority of my people have kept aloof from it. They know that my interests and theirs are identical, I take this opportunity of thanking them, non-officials as well as officials of all classes and creeds, for their continued loyalty to me and their devotion to the interests of the State, which is theirs as well as mine.

I and my State have always been opposed to the movement. It is subversive of discipline in the wide sense of the word. It sets class against class, and race against race. It is also a double-edged weapon. For instance, a party or community or class, offering Civil Disobedience against an administration, cannot, when in power, logically assail similar action by their opponents, the sole judge in each case, being the party or community or class concerned. Again, the movement is in the main, destructive; and it is common knowledge that, while it is easy to destroy, it is extremely difficult to re-construct. In my opinion, the goal to which Indians legitimately aspire; *viz.*, 'Responsible Government within the British Empire', can be attained by methods of Peace and Cooperation. The way to this goal, and, believe me, if opportunities are well used, it will not be a distant goal, has been opened by His Majesty's Government, who have definitely stated that, in addition to Provincial Autonomy, they approve, subject to certain reservations the early establishment of an Indian Federal Government with responsibility at the Centre. The Princes of India have supported Federation and, subject to adequate guarantees regarding their sovereign rights, have placed no obstacle to the political development of British India, or indeed, of India as a whole. The Jodhpur State showed its cooperation by sending Mr. Young, my Finance Member, to represent its interests at the recent session of the Round Table Conference. I wish to thank him publicly for the good services rendered by him to my State at the Conference. In spite of failure to reach an agreement on the important communal question, good progress was made at the Conference and its work will be carried on by the Committees now sent out to India by His Majesty's Government. I have recently sent to the Government of India a representation on certain points of vital interest to my State for full and sympathetic consideration by the Indian States Committee. I strongly hope that my State will be given an opportunity of sending one or more delegates for personal examination on the points preferred in my representation and on any other points of importance that may arise. As you are aware, I and my State have, in the past, cooperated with the

Government of India to the best of our ability in times of prosperity and in times of difficulty. This is, and, will continue to be, our attitude in the future.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must bring this speech to an end. I cannot conclude, however, without expressing my pleasure that an extension has been given to our distinguished guest and that he will remain in Rajputana for some time more. I am very glad to see here to-night Lady Reynolds whose interest in the women of Rajputana and in many good works, is well-known. It is also a pleasure to see our Resident, Mr. Mackenzie, who, by his urbanity and good humour, has made many friends here. Needless to say, our official relations with the Resident continue to be excellent.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to join with me in drinking the health of the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and of Lady Reynolds.

Sir Leonard Reynold's Reply was as follows:—

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My first words must be to thank Your Highness for your very kindly and flattering references to Lady Reynolds and myself in the speech you have just delivered in proposing our health this evening. Permit me also to express my great pleasure at finding myself once more in Jodhpur where, as Your Highness has reminded me, I spent five years as Resident. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that these familiar surroundings should recall many pleasant memories of years gone by, of happy days spent in Camp with Your Highness, then a student at the Mayo College, of shoots at Pali and Kairla, of pig breaking cover at Khema Kua, of the sound of Sir Pratap's voice in the early dawn on the Polo Ground coaxing the hazy ones and helping the lazy ones on with his whip. But, I will refrain from reminiscences that fatal habit of many of us as we advance in years. Much has happened since 1923 to attest the truth of the Viceroy's words when at Your Highness' Investiture, His Excellency described you as a Prince whose name was full of happy augury for the future. If, as Your Highness has said, you have watched my career with interest, I can fairly say that I have returned the compliment. I have been delighted to hear of, and indeed, to see for myself the evidence of Your Highness' public activities during the past nine years. I have seen your excellent High School and the expansion and ever-increasing popularity of the Rajput Schools at Chopasni, an eloquent testimony to Mr. Cox's devotion and enthusiasm. I had the privilege this morning of visiting your magnificent New Hospital which when completed will challenge comparison with any in India and which should provide ample scope for Mr. Hayward's abundant energy and keenness. Not far away, the well-planned extensions to the city provide an outlet for the growing population, and show that the protection of the laws and of an efficient police now engender the confidence once inspired only by the walls of the ancient city. I trust that the new Reservoir at Chopasni to the proposed construction to which Your Highness has alluded, will fulfil your expectations and safeguard Jodhpur from the scarcity of water which has always been huc a constant menace in the past. If further evidence of a progressive administration were needed, it is to be found in the inauguration of the Flying Club. Jodhpur can fairly claim to be the Pioneer of Flying among the Indian States, and at the rate at which air navigation is developing its position in the main world, air route cannot fail to be one of ever-growing importance.

As Your Highness has remarked in the face of world-wide economic depression, it is incumbent on all who are responsible for the Government of States, whether great or small, to pursue a cautious financial policy. It would be rash to assume that we have seen the last of financial trouble or that even the worst of the crisis is past. Until the financial atmosphere clears, Your Highness, just as a prudent airman, does not embark in adventurous flights in a fog, will, I feel sure, realise that the time is not opportune for indulging in ambitious projects.

Your Highness has spoken at some length of the political troubles which at present affect this country and has assured me of the hearty cooperation of the Darbar in the measures which the Government of India are taking to deal with them. Knowing Jodhpur and its traditions as I do, I am well aware that I could take such an assurance for granted, but it is none the less welcome as coming from a Ruler of Your Highness' position. It is a sad tragedy that at a time when the British people are giving abundant evidence of their desire to satisfy the legitimate political aspirations of India, a body of Indians should endeavour by their nefarious activities to thwart the practical realisation of those desires and to throw the country into chaos and red ruin. Fortunately, signs are not wanting that these efforts are likely to fail of success. I am confident that, supported and encouraged by the loyal cooperation of the Indian States, of which Your Highness has given public assurance this evening, the Government of India will succeed in triumphing over the forces of anarchy and disorder and will proceed steadfastly to fulfil the pledges which have been given to this country.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not trespass longer on your patience. This evening, my wife and I are bidding farewell to a State with which we have been intimately connected for many years, and to a Ruler whose friendship we have enjoyed from his early youth, and from whom we have experienced unfailing courtesy, kindness, and hospitality. We are also bidding goodbye to many old friends both English and Indian. I need not assure you that we leave Jodhpur with the deepest regret and that no place in India will hold us more pleasant memories and associations.

APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in the Jodhpur State on September 30, 1932.*

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	REMARKS.
1. The Marwar Registration Act ..	1889	Amended in 1902 & 1907.
2. Adoption rules for Rajputs ..	1895-96	
3. The Marwar Explosive Act ..	1909	
4. The Marwar Sedition Act ..	1909	
5. The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulation ..	1911	Amended in 1931.
6. The Marwar Penal Code ..	1913	
7. The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code	1913	
8. The Marwar Civil Procedure Code ..	1913	
9. The Marwar Court Fees Act ..	1913	
10. The Marwar Factories Act ..	1913	
11. The Marwar Legal Practitioner Act	1913	
12. The Marwar Process Fees Act ..	1913	
13. The Marwar Stamp Act ..	1914	
14. The Marwar Mines Act ...	1914	
15. Labour, Transport & Supplies Regulations ..	1914	
16. The Jagirdars Judicial Powers Act ..	1915	
17. The Marwar Police Act ..	1915	
18. The Criminal Tribes Act ..	1915.	
19. The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act ..	1915	
20. The Jail Manual ..	1915	
21. Rules Regulating Camel and Cart Traffic in City Streets ..	1916	
22. The Marwar Public Gambling Act ..	1918-19	
23. Rules for the guidance of Mill Owners in Marwar ..	1920	
24. Rules for the grant of Licences for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Jodhpur ..	1920	

APPENDIX II—(Contd).

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in the Jodhpur State on September 30, 1932.*

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	REMARKS.
25. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Mufassil towns of Marwar	1921	
26. Rules for the appointment of hereditary Kanugos in Hakumats ..	1921	
27. Marwar Patta Ordinance ..	1921	Amended in 1925 & 1931.
28. Rules for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusements ..	1921	
29. Marwar Shooting Rules ..	1921	
30. The Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance	1922	
31. Law of Pre-emption	1922	
32. Rules for the grant of Licenses to prospects for minerals and of Mining leases in Marwar	1921	
33. Provisional Rules in connection with the re-settlement of Khalsa villages	1922	
34. Provisional rules relating to Rent-Free Grant	1922	
35. Makrana Marble Quarries Rules and special Rules for the Kumari Hills and other unsurveyed Hills ..	1922	
36. Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law	1922	Amended in 1931.
37. Marwar Patents and Designs Act ..	1922	
38. The Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estate Act	1922	Amended in 1931.
39. Rules regarding the presentation of Appeals and Uzardaries to Shri Darbar	1922	
40. Rules governing existing rights in and granting of future permits for Sand-stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Jodhpur	1922	

APPENDIX B—(Contd).

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in the Jodhpur State on September 30, 1932.*

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	REMARKS.
41. The Marwar Court of Wards Act ..	1922	
42. Rules relating the Control of Import and sale of Sulphur, Arms and Ammunition in Marwar State and of the sale or transfer of Breach Loading Rifles or Revolvers and their Ammunition	1923	
43. The Marwar Companies Ordinance ..	1923	
44. The Marwar Press Act ..	1923	
45. The Marwar Public Demands Recoveries Act ,	1923	
46. Provisional Rules for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes ..	1924	
47. Rules for Enquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants Raj Marwar ..	1924	
48. Rules for regulating the use of Motor vehicles in and outside Jodhpur ..	1924	Amended in 1928.
49. Rules for the Establishment of Revenue Courts in Marwar	1924	
50. The Marwar Service Regulations ..	1924	
51. Rules for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the City of Jodhpur and outside	1925	Amended in 1927.
52. Rules for the Partition of Land ..	1925	
53. The Marwar Irrigation Act ..	1925	
54. Rules under the Marwar Irrigation Act	1925	
55. Rules regarding the Marking of Cotton Bales pressed in Factories in Marwar	1925	
56. The Marwar Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance ..	1925	
57. The Marwar Limitation Act ..	1926	
58. The Marwar Explosives Act ..	1927	Amended in 1930.

APPENDIX B—(Concl'd).

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in the Jodhpur State on September 30, 1932.*

Names of Enactments or Regulations	Introduced during the year.	REMARKS.
59. The Marwar Vaccination Act ..	1927	
60. Marwar Motor Vehicles Act ..	1928	
61. Rules regarding Encroachment of Khalsa Land on Public Roads ..	1928	
62. Rules to regulate and control the working of Steam Boilers and Prime movers in Marwar	1929	
63. The Marwar Freedom of Religion Act	1929	
64. The Marwar Juvenile Smoking Act..	1930	
65. The Marwar Specific Relief ..	1930	
66. The Marwar Contract Act ..	1930	
67. The Marwar Evidence Act ..	1930	
68. The Marwar Preservation of Ancient Monuments Ordinance ..	1930	Amended in 1931.
69. Rules for the Defence of Impecunious accused in Murder Cases ..	1930	
70. The Marwar Bankers Books' Evidence Act	1931	
71. The Marwar Whipping Act ..	1931	
72. The Marwar Prison Act ..	1932	
73. The Marwar Majority Act ..	1932	
74. The Marwar Christian Marriage Recognition Act	1932	
75. Rules for regulating Public Entertainments in Marwar	1932	
76. Rules relating to Broadcast Receivers in Marwar	1932	
77. Rules for regulating places of Public Amusements for the Jodhpur Municipality	1932	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during the year 1931-32.

Serial No.	Parganas.	October 1931.		November 1931.		December 1931.		January 1932.		February 1932.		March 1932.		April 1932.		May 1932.		June 1932.		July 1932.		August 1932.		September 1932.		Total.		Total of the last year.	
		Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.
1	Pali ..	..	00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	3	11	75	..	55	25	93	35	39
2	Burner ..	..	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	60	01	..	..	7	01	2	93	..	..	11	14	24	30
3	Bara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	4	41	8	99	..	..	17	05	25	51
4	Deerri..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	90	..	..	13	24	7	46	1	36	23	63	30	42	
5	Ditwana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	53	..	..	..	6	09	4	93	..	89	12	84	11	26
6	Jetaran ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	02	10	90	..	..	20	17	18	62
7	Jalore ..	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	7	43	6	05	1	05	10	49	18	31
8	Jaswantpura ..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	74	6	02	2	39	22	66	18	88
9	Jodhpur ..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	57	13	91	..	..	15	59	12	31
10	Merta ..	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	87	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	7	70	3	65	..	22	16	26	14	36
11	Nagore ..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	42	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	5	47	..	34	..	..	8	21	9	73
12	Pachipadra ..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	85	7	85	..	38	14	58	16	79
13	Pali ..	..	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	13	..	..	13	4	04	9	53	..	39	15	92	22	26
14	Parbatar ..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	6	18	8	59	..	16	18	31	15	17
15	Phalodi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	41	3	02	1	..	6	96	9	16
16	Sambhar ..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	65	8	15	..	19	16	47	22	65
17	Sanchore ..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	46	5	48	..	27	13	40	28	18
18	Shro ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	87	5	29	..	15	7	01	18	5
19	Shergarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	40	13	36
20	Sawana ..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	2	82	5	80	..	75	9	22	19	39
21	Sejat ..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	4	31	11	38	..	10	22	18	32	54

APPENDIX (D.)

Statement showing the rates of Food grains during the year 1931-32.

Name of Food Grains.	October 1931.		November 1931.		December 1931.		January 1932.		February 1932.		March 1932.		April 1932.		May 1932.		June 1932.		July 1932.		August 1932.		September 1932.		Average 1931 to 1932.		Average 19.0 to 1931.		Remarks.
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	
Wheat ..	14	2	13	..	12	6	12	2	13	5	13	5	14	5	14	10	14	2	13	2	13	12	10	11	13	4	11	15	
Bajra ..	16	9	14	5	13	8	13	..	16	4	17	9	16	13	16	4	16	4	15	9	13	10	13	10	15	4½	13	12½	
Jawar ..	14	3½	14	11½	15	1	12	10½	13	1	12	14½	13	5½	13	7	14	1½	11	7½	11	9	11	2	12	2½	12	10	
Barley ..	16	3½	15	5½	15	12½	14	10½	15	2	15	13½	17	2½	15	13½	14	..	13	12	14	8	12	..	14	15	13	13½	
Gram ..	12	7½	11	11½	11	9½	11	5½	13	3½	12	1½	12	14½	14	..	13	13½	12	12½	13	4½	12	3	12	9½	9	15½	
Moth ..	10	10½	8	8½	10	9½	11	5½	12	1½	13	3½	13	5	14	15½	14	15½	14	1½	13	4½	12	15½	12	6½	8	3½	
Moong ..	7	3½	7	5	7	5½	6	14	8	¾	7	5	7	6½	7	13½	6	14½	7	1½	6	14	6	6½	7	3½	6	4	
Maize ..	15	3	16	3½	16	6½	14	9½	13	..	13	5½	14	8	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	..	..	..	14	10	12	12½	

APPENDIX E.

*Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State as on 30th September 1932.*1. *Metalled Roads.*

<i>In Existence at the commencement of the year.</i>				<i>Miles.</i>
1.	Jodhpur to Pali	..	..	45.00
2.	Bar to Erinpura	..	..	114.50
3.	Bar to Nimbaj (State Portion)	..	..	1.12
4.	Sojat Road to Sojat town	..	..	7.00
5.	Smderao-Falua-Bali	..	..	11.63
6.	Narainpura to Kuchaman	..	..	7.00
7.	Didwana Station to Didwana town	..	..	.25
8.	Nagour station to Nagour town	..	..	.15
9.	Merta City station to Merta town	..	..	.31
10.	Jodhpur Environs	..	..	85.55
<i>Constructed during the year.</i>				
11.	Jalore station to Jalore town	..	..	1.13
Total				<hr/> 273.64 <hr/>

2. *Paved Roads in Jodhpur City.*

<i>In Existence at the commencement of the year</i>				..	13.06
<i>Construction during the year</i>				..	..
Total				..	<hr/> 13.06 <hr/>

3. *Surface Painted Roads in Jodhpur.*

<i>In Existence at the commencement of the year</i>				..	2.75
<i>Done during the year</i>				..	5.38
Total				..	<hr/> 8.13 <hr/>

*Dressed up merrtable Tracks.**In Existence at the commencement of the year.*

1.	Sanderao to Jalora	..	..	..	42
2.	Umedpura to Jaswantpura	..	..	..	60
3.	Jaswantpura to Bhinmal	..	..	..	22
4.	Bali to Desuri	..	..	..	24
5.	Kakani-Luni Junction	..	..	..	6
6.	Pali-Dholerao	..	..	..	15
7.	Phalodi-Ramdeora-Pokaran	..	..	..	40
8.	Bali-Erinpura-Via Lusawas	..	..	..	24
Total				..	<hr/> 233 <hr/>

APPENDIX E.—(Conc'd.)

Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State as on September 30, 1932.

<i>Construction during the year.</i>				<i>Miles.</i>
9.	Bhimnal to Raniwara	..	..	20
10.	Raniwara to Sanchole	..	..	28
11.	Phalna to Rani	..	..	10
12.	Sumerpur to Takhatgarh	..	..	13
13.	Dholerao-Nayagan Pichiak	..	..	42
14.	Jodhpur-Pali Road mile 34/2 to Bankli	..	..	43
15.	Jodhpur-Pali Road mile 28/6 to Dholerao	..	..	17
16.	Nimlaj-Jaitaran-Bilara	..	..	21
17.	Merta City-Riyan-Alaniyawas-Marwar Border	..	..	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.	Mandore-Kajjano-Khinwsar-Nagour	..	..	86
19.	Kajjano-Asop	..	..	15
Total				<u>560.5</u>

APPENDIX F.

Budget and Actuals 1931-32.

Revenue and Service Heads.

No.	HEADS.	RECEIPTS.		HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		Budget 1931-32.	Actuals 1931-32.		Budget 1931-32.	Actuals 1931-32.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I	Land Revenue ..	17,62,200	20,49,525	1.	Land Revenue ..	2,54,700	2,03,788
II	Excise and Salt ..	13,33,600	15,00,334	2.	Excise and Salt ..	83,800	75,160
III	Customs ..	20,20,000	21,53,815	3.	Customs ..	2,73,000	2,49,931
IV	Stamps and Registration ..	2,95,500	4,28,012	4.	Registration and Stamps ..	36,900	27,886
V	Tribute ..	8,38,000	9,60,865	5.	Tribute ..	43,500	38,274
VI	Stationery and Printing ..	63,000	55,975	6.	Stationery and Printing ..	65,000	51,434
VII	Mines and Industries ..	1,42,300	1,54,662	7.	Mines and Industries ..	20,400	12,115
VIII	Forest and Arboriculture ..	1,03,100	1,09,955	8.	Forest and Arboriculture ..	97,000	79,775
IX	Agriculture and Grass Farm Deptt.	1,32,700	94,641	9.	Agriculture and Grass Farms Department ..	1,79,610	1,29,674
X	Prisons ..	34,000	35,977	10.	Prisons ..	1,12,300	91,515
XI	Law and Justice ..	52,000	58,559	11.	Law and Justice ..	1,99,210	1,71,133
XII	Medical ..	8,600	8,675	12.	Medical ..	4,72,470	4,14,600
XIII	Police ..	17,000	14,754	13.	Police ..	8,71,000	8,28,224
XIV	Education ..	4,200	10,162	14.	Education ..	6,47,340	5,93,368
XV	Military ..	31,500	29,927	15.	Military ..	12,49,600	11,49,012
XVI	Forest Department ..	4,97,000	5,07,497	16.	Electric Department ..	4,10,770	3,93,455
XVII	P. W. D. ..	2,84,000	4,47,450	17.	P. W. D. ..	8,55,670	9,03,470
XVIII	Hakumats ..	3,79,000	4,25,221	18.	Hakumats ..	2,78,760	2,50,456
XIX	Minor Department's ..	1,97,070	5,69,993	19.	Minor Departments ..	11,48,140	10,40,654
XX	Interest, Exchange and Discount ..	13,25,000	13,59,254	20.	Interest, Exchange and Discount ..	10,58,000	12,35,078
XXI	Treaties ..	10,14,400	10,169,23	21.	Treaties ..	2,23,000	2,23,000
XXII	Railways (Net Earnings) ..	27,40,000	28,56,147	22.	General Administration ..	6,44,070	6,38,176
XXIII	Miscellaneous ..	81,000	57,953	23.	Civil List ..	10,78,000	10,63,394
				24.	Pension, Compensation and Allowances ..	7,24,910	6,20,927
				25.	Refunds of Revenue ..	70,000	81,882
				26.	Miscellaneous ..	9,72,900	12,16,760
	Total ..	1,32,87,000	1,47,43,486	Total ..	1,20,91,650	1,17,12,221	
	Balance Deficit ..	..	..	Balance Surplus ..	11,95,370	30,31,265	
	Total ..	1,32,87,000	1,47,43,486	Total ..	1,32,87,000	1,47,43,486	

APPENDIX F—(Continued).

Debt Heads Budget.

Heads.	RECEIPTS 1931/32.		EXPENDITURE. 1931/32.	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
(a) Deposits ..	19,00,000	21,47,551	14,00,000	15,27,276
(b) Advances ..	3,77,000	2,19,458	3,00,000	1,28,519
(c) Remittances ..	1,84,75,000	1,80,48,226	1,83,25,000	1,73,80,063
(d) Loans ..	1,21,500	75,808	1,70,000	1,44,751
(e) Suspense ..	23,23,000	29,19,220	22,49,500	28,36,513
Total ..	2,31,96,500	2,34,10,263	2,24,44,500	2,20,17,122

Investments.

Heads.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Budget 1931/32.	Actuals 1931/32.	Budget 1931/32.	Actuals 1931/32.
Investments ..	7,72,000	67,30,396	..	59,84,838
Investment realized ..	..	..	7,72,000	7,45,558
Total ..	7,72,000	67,30,396	7,72,000	67,30,396

APPENDIX F—(Continued).

Capital Budget.

Expenditure.				Budget 1931—32.	Actuals 1931—32.
1. Railways	..	..	..	6,07,900	4,23,431
2. ELECTRICAL:—					
1. Electric Section	..	..	..	1,32,530	1,06,143
2. Mechanical Section	..	..	..	..	5
3. Telephone Section	..	..	..	2,440	1,634
4. Conservancy Section	..	..	..	2,000	1,597
5. Ice and Soda Factory Section	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1,36,970	1,09,379
3. MOTOR GARAGE:—					
1. Purchase of Cars	..	..	..	83,500	83,369
2. Construction of cars	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	83,500	83,369
4. P. W. D:—					
1. Buildings	..	..	..	17,61,140	16,94,744
2. Communications	..	..	..	68,400	71,956
3. Irrigation	..	..	..	12,700	12,302
4. Water Supply and Drainage	..	..	..	3,11,100	2,64,664
5. Gardens	..	..	..	..	..
6. Water Works Section	..	..	..	17,130	20,941
7. Development	..	..	..	63,400	16,619
Total	..	..	..	22,33,870	20,81,226
5. Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	4,500	2,040
6. Western Indian States Motors	..	..	..	..	76,383
Total Capital Outlay	..	..	..	30,66,740	27,75,828

